

PLO seeks Soviet support

NICOSIA (R) — A Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) delegation flew in Moscow Wednesday seeking Soviet support to abort a U.S. "war plan" in the Gulf, a Palestinian official said.

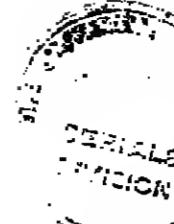
Yasser Abd Rabbo, member of the delegation, said that the PLO would also propose a meeting of foreign ministers from the Soviet Union, Arab and West European countries to find a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis by linking it to a settlement of the Palestinian issue. "It aims at finding a Palestinian-Soviet-European political coordination to abort the war plan prepared by Washington and provide a bigger opportunity to settle regional conflicts on a balanced and just basis," he said. Abd Rabbo, who visited Iraq last week, accompanied by another member of the PLO Executive Committee Mahmoud Abbas, U.S. President George Bush has rejected an "initiative" by Iraq linking the Gulf crisis with other unresolved Middle East issues. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has said he saw a link and renewing his call for a Middle East peace conference, but insisted Moscow would accept nothing less than a total Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait.

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British MPs en route to Baghdad

AMMAN (R) — Three British opposition members of parliament arrived in Amman Wednesday en route to Baghdad, hoping to "talk peace" with President Saddam Hussein. "We've come here on a mission of peace," said Dennis Canavan, a member of the Labour Party. "We're here to talk peace, not to talk war," said Bob Parry, the group's leader. "That's been the trouble in this war saga in the Middle East. There's not been enough talk that it could be solved peacefully... and we believe it can be done..." Parry said he brought some 28 letters and money from friends and relatives of Britons held by Iraq at strategic sites to deter a Western attack. "I believe some of the people are very ill in Baghdad and we're certainly going to make a representation on their behalf," he said. The MPs are the first in a group of European legislators due to go to Baghdad to discuss peaceful solutions to the Gulf crisis. The group, calling itself the Conference for Peace in the Middle East, is made up of Irish, Italian and Maltese legislators including former Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff. Between 14 and 20 of them are expected to go.

Rabat summit seeks Arab formula to end Gulf crisis

King Hussein, Benjedid and Hassan II meet

By a Jordan Times staff reporter with agency dispatches

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein, Algerian President Chadli Benjedid and King Hassan II of Morocco held a mini-summit Wednesday in Rabat in a bid to pave the way for an Arab solution to the Gulf crisis.

No immediate details were available of the meeting, held behind closed doors, but informed sources said in Amman the focus of the summit was a new Arab initiative to resolve the Gulf crisis triggered by Iraq's takeover of Kuwait Aug. 2.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, reporting King Hussein's arrival in Rabat, said the meeting was expected to cover

the "latest developments in the Arab World and the Gulf crisis." The summit leaders, it said, "will attempt to find an Arab formula to resolve the Gulf crisis."

The King is accompanied by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Political Advisor Adnan Abn Odeh and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem.

According to a source quoted by Reuter, the King would insist on an Iraqi pullout from Kuwait as part of any solution to the Gulf crisis.

The news agency quoted an unidentified Foreign Ministry official as saying that the Rabat summit was intended to signal to the world that those who oppose the presence of American-led Western forces in the Gulf also reject the Iraqi invasion.

The King would put forward peace proposals compatible with United Nations resolutions to try to win both Arab and international backing, the official said.

(Continued on page 4)

Jardaneh warns of serious problems unless aid received

Minimum of \$1.5 billion needed this year; Jordan continues to get oil from Iraq

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan's economy could be in serious trouble unless it receives assistance to cope with the impact of the Gulf crisis and sanctions on Iraq before October, and the Kingdom will need a minimum of \$1.5 billion in loans and grants this year to manage its fiscal problems. Finance Minister Basel Jardaneh said Wednesday.

"We would like to see this (assistance) coming in the form of grants, parts of them to the budget and parts of them to finance projects that would help overcome the problems faced by the private sector," Jardaneh told a press conference. "Another part can come in the form of soft loans, and the third part should come in the form of development loans," he said.

Another area where Jordan hopes for international help is its efforts to address its \$8.4 billion foreign debt but "debt rescheduling or debt refinancing is not

suitable for us under the current circumstances," he said. "We would like to see more understanding towards Jordan's foreign debts and we would like to get more support in the form of debt reduction," he added in his first official comment on the Kingdom's economy after the Aug. 2 Iraqi takeover of Kuwait.

Jordan in line with a strategy agreed with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), had managed to reach a point when it was able to manage its foreign debts while maintaining growth of the economy. But the Gulf crisis has thrown all these measures into total chaos.

Jardaneh said his delegation was due to visit Washington soon for talks with the IMF and World Bank on the state of the Kingdom's economy and measures that could be adopted to address its problems.

Jordan has informed the United Nations that it stands to lose \$4.1 billion as a result of the Gulf crisis and its adherence to the United Nations-imposed international sanctions against Iraq, the Kingdom's

(Continued on page 5)

Iraq seizes assets of firms of countries imposing sanctions

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Iraq announced Wednesday that it has seized cash deposits and all other assets held by companies and banks from countries honouring U.S.-led economic sanctions against it.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said the new law, "protecting Iraqi interests, money, and right in Iraq and abroad," was passed Tuesday night by the ruling Revolutionary Command Council (RCC).

Under the law, profits and interests earned by the companies and banks affected by the decision, will also be seized.

The agency did not provide figures or name the countries that would be affected by the decision.

But it clearly involved countries that had frozen Iraqi and Kuwaiti assets or abided by a trade embargo, clamped by the United Nations after Iraq's Aug. 2 takeover of Kuwait in a dispute over land, money and oil.

The RCC, Iraq's highest policy-making body, is the only authority that can override Iraq's rubber-stamp national council, or parliament.

"All assets — cash deposits, property, interest and other revenue — belonging to the governments, institutions, companies and banks of the countries that have joined oppressive resolutions against Iraq are hereby confiscated," said the new law, text of which was carried by INA Wednesday.

(Continued on page 5)

Thatcher: Air blockade is near

BRITISH PRIME Minister Margaret Thatcher said Wednesday that the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council had agreed to impose an air embargo against Iraq.

British government sources said that under the terms of the embargo all aircraft headed for Baghdad could be ordered to land in an inspecting country or be refused overnight permission by that country.

"We have been working for an (air embargo) agreement with the five," Thatcher told a news conference in Budapest, Hungary. "I believe that has been reached. It will now have to go to the (full) Security Council for voting, which will I suspect will not come before about Friday."

Diplomats and government officials met Tuesday to refine the language of a resolution so it conforms to international air laws, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Yuli Vorontsov said Tuesday at U.N. headquarters.

Vorontsov and other diplomats said Tuesday that the full Security Council was expected to pass the resolution in the next few days, before French President Francois Mitterrand arrives to deliver a speech Monday condemning Iraq before the U.N. General Assembly.

Planes could not be shot down under a ban by a 1944 international civil aviation convention. The resolution is expected to demand that nations — mainly

Iraq's Arab neighbours — cut air links by denying planes travelling to Iraq and Kuwait landing and overnight rights.

However, officials close to the talks held at France's mission to the United Nations said many other measures drawn up by Western nations may be dropped.

These included French proposals for sanctions against third states caught trading with Iraq and U.S. suggestions to "arrest" ships that circumvent the sanctions passed by the council on Aug. 6 to force Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait.

Oman has mediated between Iran and Saudi Arabia in the past, since Riyadh severed ties with Tehran in 1987, accusing it of terrorism and subversion.

U.N. chief pleads for dialogue in Gulf crisis

Perez de Cuellar ready to study Iraqi invitation

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies)

— U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has made an impassioned plea for a political settlement in the Gulf crisis, saying the past few weeks had ranked among the most frustrating in his 50-year career.

One senior official said Saddam had told the King, who visited Baghdad two weeks ago, that he agreed in principle to withdraw from Kuwait provided it was linked to the settlement of other regional disputes, including the Arab-Israeli conflict, at an international peace conference.

The West has rejected Iraq's bid to link the two issues.

If the three leaders gathered in Rabat found common ground on a peace plan, they might invite Sultan Qaboos Ben Said of Oman

"Please don't give the floor to Perez de Cuellar.

Perez de Cuellar spoke of the threat of a global war, saying: "I am frustrated because I would like to do something to resolve this terrible problem, which could end up in a tremendous conflagration, not only political conflagration but economic disaster for the whole world."

Later, in a television interview, Perez de Cuellar said he would consider "very, very carefully" any invitation from Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein to go to Baghdad to negotiate a peaceful settlement to the Gulf crisis.

He said on the ABC television network programme News Nightline that he was aware of a newspaper report quoting Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat as saying Saddam was willing to negotiate a political solution to

the conflict with Perez de Cuellar.

But Perez de Cuellar added that he needed "something more official" than a news report before considering a trip.

"If I receive a clear-cut invitation from Saddam Hussein, it is something which, as I told you before, I will consider very, very carefully."

However, Perez de Cuellar placed conditions on any trip. He said he would have to discuss any invitation within the United Nations and get "some indication" or assurances from Saddam that the trip would be useful.

He said Iraq would have to show some flexibility and be prepared to discuss withdrawing its military forces from Kuwait.

Any negotiations to resolve the crisis would "of course" have to include the exiled government of Kuwait, he said.

Mideast dominates General Assembly session

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies)

— The 45th U.N. General Assembly has convened for a three-month session expected to be dominated by the Gulf crisis.

But debt and development, poverty, the environment, aids, terrorism, narcotics and the changing role of women also were expected to be major topics.

The assembly grew to 160 nations with the entry of Liechtenstein. But when East and West Germany unite in October and occupy a single seat, the membership again will fall to 159.

Guido de Marco, the foreign minister of Malta, was elected by acclaim as president of the General Assembly, a largely ceremonial post, but one with influence to arrange the agenda of more than 155 items. The position rotates yearly among regional groupings.

De Marco, in his inaugural speech, cited both new optimism and dangers in the international situation.

He called the forthcoming unification of Germany a sign of new optimism and "a symbol of the new healing role of Europe with its dismantling of barriers, the freeing of peoples, the reinstating of democratic institutions and the progressive abandonment of armaments."

But the president also called the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait not only "an outrageous and illegal action in itself, but an action which also reflects the bitterness and turmoil, the hatred and injustice which prevail in the Middle East."

He said events in Iraq and Kuwait in recent weeks could mean that the world is on the verge of a war that the U.N. founders agreed to avoid 45 years ago.

The Security Council, he said, has responded clearly and unequivocally in demanding the immediate withdrawal of Iraqi forces and restoration of the emir government of Kuwait.

"We cannot shirk our responsibilities," he said, adding that people around the world were looking to the assembly for moral and political guidance.

The General Assembly cannot adopt binding resolutions, but its statements carry weight as the expression of the will of the international community.

In addition to the Gulf crisis, de Marco said, the international community was faced with continuing unsolved conflicts, especially the Palestinian problem.

The Palestinian question has a dimension which goes far beyond the occupied territories, he said. "It creates rancor, soul-searing prejudices and, unfortunately, hatred."

He called convening of an international conference on the Middle East a fundamental step to peace in the region. This session, he said, must exert all its authority and use all diplomatic pressure on the parties concerned in order to reach a comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian question.

"Delay in solving the Palestinian issue is a denial to the Palestinian people of the country which is theirs, and to Israel of those secure and guaranteed frontiers to which it is entitled."

Intra-Arab row

Intra-Arab differences over the Gulf crisis erupted at the opening of the General Assembly when envoys from Kuwait and Qatar rebuked the PLO's U.N. observer for referring to a peace proposal floated last month by Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat.

Zehdi Terzi, the Palestine Liberation Organisation's representative, said he was welcoming the U.N.'s newest member, Liechtenstein, on behalf of the Arab group at the United Nations.

He then went on to refer to a proposal by PLO Chairman Arafat linking a settlement of the

Jordan rejects U.S. criticism of hosting of pan-Arab conference

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

Saudi Arabia, which houses Mecca and Medina, Islam's two holiest shrines.

The American criticism of Jordan being the host of the conference was made by State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tuwiler. The United States was surprised and dismayed that this conference took place and we have told the Jordanians so," she told a State Department press briefing on Tuesday. "We want to work with Jordan during and after this crisis in the Gulf. Hosting this conference is very hard to understand."

Tuwiler, appearing at a press conference along with Finance Minister Basel Jardaneh Wednesday, countered: "Of course, may be the reaction from the Americans or from some other parts of the world is linked with what is happening in the region."

The conference, organised by a Jordanian coalition of leftist activists and organisations and attended by over 120 political parties and popular groupings in the Arab World, vehemently criticised the American-led military presence in the Gulf and warned attacks "against American interests everywhere and all means at the same moment an American military attack is launched against Iraq," it said.

"We have demonstrated that we have moved to building a democratic society," Information Minister Ibrahim Izzeddin told a press conference. "We have democratic institutions, we have freedom of expression," he said. "This is an area where you have to allow for freedom of expression. It is not one that we should attach much importance in this thing."

In separate comments after his press conference, Izzeddin said he had no information that the U.S. administration had lodged a formal protest with the Jordanian government over the Kingdom's hosting of the conference.

"The American criticism was mainly based on the presence of Habash and Hawatmeh at the conference. The leaders of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) are considered 'terrorists' by the United States administration."

In her comments Tuesday, Tuwiler specifically referred in their presence at the gathering. "The overt anti-Americanism displayed by the conference and by the calls for the overthrow of Egypt's President (Hosni) Mubarak were not surprising, given the guest list of the conference," she said.

"We are appalled by the statement that were made," she said. "Such language is not only inflammatory but it can have the result of inciting the kind of violence which it threatens," she added.

Tuwiler did not refer to certain other specific parts of the final statement of the conference which said its long-term objectives included democracy in the Arab World and respect for Arab human rights.

Iraq will destroy all oil fields in Gulf if attacked — Jassem

BAGHDAD (J.T.) — In the event of an aggression on Iraq, the Iraqi armed forces will destroy all oil fields in the Gulf region and not a single oil well will be spared, according to Iraqi Culture and Information Minister Latif Nasir Jassem.

"Iraq has the right to use all weapons under its disposal if Iraqi territory is exposed to an aggression," said the minister at a meeting with a visiting delegation representing Jordanian journalists.

Jassem said Iraq "takes pride in its relations with Jordan, which has been supporting the Iraqi people vis-a-vis various issues."

The fighting in the Tulkarem camp was sparked when supporters of Fatah, the mainstream group of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) reportedly blocked a Hamas preacher from speaking at a local mosque.

However, officials close to the talks held at France's mission to the United Nations said many other measures drawn up by Western nations may be dropped.

These included French proposals for sanctions against third states caught trading with Iraq and U.S. suggestions to "arrest" ships that circumvent the sanctions passed by the council on Aug. 6 to force Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait.

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Jordan stands to lose at least \$200m in the tourism sector'

Gulf situation hits Jordanian tourism

AMMAN (J.T.) — Hard hit by the present situation in the Gulf and the fears of a war in the region Jordan stands to lose at least \$200 million in the tourist sector in the last five months of 1990, Minister of Tourism Abdul Karim Al Kabariti said Wednesday.

The tourism industry, which entails hotels, restaurants and transport facilities, was severely affected as well by distortion of facts by hostile circles about the situation in Jordan, the minister said at a meeting with representatives of the various tourist organisations and tour operators in Jordan.

"The Western media has played a negative role in distorting Jordan's image, resulting in the cancellation of most previously arranged tours and bookings to Jordan," the minister said.

In reviewing means of promoting the tourism industry and the tourist sector Kabariti said that a special private sector committee had been formed to help find ways for offsetting the negative

effects of the crisis in Jordan.

"The Jordanian government is keen on supporting the tourism sector and to activate internal and external tourism, and it has made arrangements for contacts with a number of Western countries to lift a tourist ban that had been imposed on the Kingdom and to remove distortions that had marred Jordan's image abroad," the minister pointed out.

Earlier reports said that fears of a war in the Gulf and the continued massing of troops in Saudi Arabia had made most tour operators cancel bookings to Jordan, killing earlier hopes for a touristic boom.

The reports also said that tourism in Aqaba, which is mostly a winter resort, has slumped and the port was handling only one quarter of the usual business.

Tourists from Jordan and abroad, including Finnish groups, normally crowd the shores of Aqaba between October and April, but the present Gulf situation is seen by observers as "the cause of a major setback for the

tourism season this year."

In March this year Kabariti announced the formation of a Tourism Development Council to focus on the private sector in activating the tourism industry in Jordan.

The council, grouping owners and managers of hotels and travel and tourism agents as well as Royal Jordanian (RJ) was set to draw contributions from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to finance its activities. So far nothing has been reported about these activities.

Meanwhile Ministry of Tourism sources revealed that 631,531 tourists of different nationalities had visited Jordan in 1989 and the total estimated revenues from tourism exceeded JD 314 million. Quoted by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, the sources said that the ministry expected 842,000 tourists to come to Jordan during 1990, despite the current crisis, and revenues to amount to JD 425 million.

The agreement was reached in talks held in Baghdad by teams from the two countries which decided to form technical sub-committees to meet periodically for an exchange of information and expertise related to the pastures and wildlife zones.

Dr. Mohammad Shakhatreb, director of the Hammad basin project, led the Jordanian team to the Baghdad talks which ended Tuesday evening.

He said that the joint scheme was designed to increase pasture lands and consequently boost the livestock wealth of Iraq and Jordan.

Stockbreeders will be allowed six months, not three, to take their sheep for grazing in the pasture lands to be created under the new plan, and animals will be allowed to wander for grazing

and Kuwait.

Shakhatreb said that Jordanian firms had already drilled more than six artesian wells for the benefit of the local population and their animals.

PLO leader leaves after talks with Crown Prince

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Wednesday held talks with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat on the Gulf crisis and Arab efforts being made to reach a peaceful solution to the crisis.

Later Arafat left Jordan, ending a two-day visit to the Kingdom. He was seen off at the airport by Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs

Abdul Baqi Jammo, Minister of Culture Khaled Al Karaki and the Palestinian Ambassador in Amman Al Tayeb Abdul Rahim.

Arafat's visit to Jordan followed a visit to Iraq during which he met Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. After talks with Saddam Hussein Arafat expressed optimism over reaching a peaceful settlement for the crisis in the Gulf.

Jordan, Iraq reach accord on pastures, wildlife zones

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and Iraq have agreed to set up joint pastures at the Hammad basin, a semi-desert region divided among Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Syria near their common borders, and to extend periods allowed for grazing to encourage stockbreeders' boost their production.

The agreement was reached in talks held in Baghdad by teams from the two countries which decided to form technical sub-committees to meet periodically for an exchange of information and expertise related to the pastures and wildlife zones.

According to Shakhatreb, Jordan and Iraq are bound by a 1984 agreement which provides for mutual exploitation of land and water resources at the common border areas.

The Ministry of Agriculture, which is in charge of developing the region, last May signed agreements with local Jordanian firms, worth more than JD 500,000, to carry out development schemes to be implemented in Ruweisheit Tuesday evening.

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The Ministry of Agriculture, which is in charge of developing the region, last May signed agreements with local Jordanian firms, worth more than JD 500,000, to carry out development schemes to be implemented in Ruweisheit Tuesday evening.

He said that the joint scheme was designed to increase pasture lands and consequently boost the livestock wealth of Iraq and Jordan.

Stockbreeders will be allowed six months, not three, to take their sheep for grazing in the pasture lands to be created under the new plan, and animals will be allowed to wander for grazing

and Kuwait.

Shakhatreb said that Jordanian firms had already drilled more than six artesian wells for the benefit of the local population and their animals.

into the Jordanian and Iraqi territory included in the scheme," Shakhatreb added.

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Jordan Times

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Old habits die hard

WHEN FORMER U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was making one of his rounds in the Middle East before he retired, he came to Jordan with a thick file. His dossier contained press clippings in which Jordanian columnists and writers, mainly from the Jordan Times, had heavily criticised U.S. policies in the area, invariably accusing the Reagan administration of bias towards Israel in its handling of the Palestinian problem.

Shultz, being the great democrat he is (actually Shultz is a Republican who has called for legalising the use of drugs in the U.S.), at the time thought or conveyed the impression that the government of Jordan was behind or responsible for the criticism by the Jordanian press of American positions on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The government in office at the time, we are now told, tried in vain to convince the secretary of state that what the columnists wrote was their opinion and that Jordan was more than willing and ready to accept U.S. leadership in the quest for peace in the Middle East.

In those days, Jordan was not exactly a democracy and various governments did have their daily problems with the media, but especially the daily newspapers which have mainly been independently owned and operated. Those governments did often try to exert control on the press, but it was always a tug-of-war between the authorities and the journalists.

The picture has changed considerably since last November, when free and democratic parliamentary elections were held for the first time in decades. But convincing people that Jordan's four dailies are truly independent remains a difficult problem.

We, in the Jordan Times, resent it when fellow journalists, especially international colleagues, describe us as a government mouthpiece. It is true that all of us care deeply for the interests and well-being of the state, but it is equally true that we are no more influenced by our government than most if not all world journalists are influenced by their own governments.

The issue here is not so much us. We have learned to take in criticism as it comes. The problem lies with those who will not accept that Jordan is serious about its democracy taking hold in our society at all levels.

Take for example what two American officials said on Monday. Assistant Secretary of State for the Middle East John Kelly and State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tintwiler both lashed out at Jordan for hosting the pan-Arab peoples' conference that ended in Amman on Monday.

Calling the meeting "radical" and describing delegates as representatives of "terrorist" groups, the two officials were insinuating that the government of Jordan was responsible for and should have muzzled whatever the participants had to say.

Forgotten, ignored or overlooked in the American bar-gain is the fact that the conference was called and organised not by Jordan but by an alliance of political groups in the Kingdom. And then whoever said what at the meeting is not Jordan's responsibility, for everybody is responsible for what he or she says and everyone has the freedom to speak. Thirdly, instead of blasting Jordan for what the Americans had heard from a conference held here, U.S. officials would do a better job if they devoted more time and effort to understanding and assessing the true sentiments and feelings of the Arab masses whom the delegates represented and reflected in their three-day meeting in Amman.

To the Americans, old habits seem to die hard. That should pose no problem to us, except that what they are talking about there involves us, and it is nonsense.

Incidentally, this is not Jordan's response to the State Department's dismay with the Kingdom's hosting of the "radical" conference. If anyone needs a reminder, this is the Jordan Times' editorial for Thursday, Sept. 20, 1990.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

U.S. Air Commander General Michael Dugan has been dismissed from his post for disclosing details about a massive American air strike on Baghdad when war breaks out, said Al Ra'i daily Wednesday. But the American general's views simply reflect ideas of scores of other American generals who are indifferent to see Washington reluctant to launch attack, the paper said. Of course the Iraqis are not sitting idle, and the residents of the Iraqi capital do not expect U.S. war planes to bring them roses, since they realise that it is the Iraqi military might which the U.S.-Western alliance wants to target in the event of war, the paper continued. Those who have been urging Washington to opt for a military action in the Gulf, including the big and the small allies, can only be satisfied when they see Iraq's military power destroyed for good and the American hegemony imposed on the Arab nation, said the paper. These allies see in the talk about a political settlement as a means of dashing away their hopes, and therefore, they tend to oppose such ideas and continue to urge Washington to take military action, the paper added. But it said that should the United States start a war on Iraq, the millions of Arabs and Muslims will seize this opportunity to settle old scores with the West and with the enemies of the Arab nation.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily thanks the Ministry of Health for openly announcing the discovery of three cases of cholera among the evacuees, thus reassuring the public that everything was under control. Salah Abdal Samad says that the announcement is bound to put an end to all rumours about the health situation in the evacuee camps, and to reassure everyone that the ministry's teams were doing all they can to prevent an outbreak of the disease through continuous inspections and medical treatment. The writer warns the members of the public against mixing with the evacuees because of the fear that they might be carrying cholera viruses and not as a way of discriminating against these people.

People would rather starve than accept humiliation

Iraqis feel impact of sanctions but vow never to bend

By Wafa Amr

The Associated Press

BAGHDAD — Iraq is beginning to feel the impact of economic sanctions, but residents of the capital say they're determined to resist outside pressure.

Some businesses have closed, food prices have soared and goods are in short supply. But people rarely complain. Grumbling is frowned upon by the Iraqi government.

Bread, powdered milk, sugar, rice, macaroni, chicken and rice are in short supply. Other food is available, but prices have skyrocketed since the United Nations imposed the trade sanctions Aug. 6.

The sanctions were imposed to force President Saddam Hussein to withdraw the troops to be sent to Kuwait Aug. 2 to take over the oil-rich Gulf state.

"The west believes we will kneel to their will when they impose sanctions against us. But we have stored for all our needs," said Salwa Bayati, a mother of two who chatted

with neighbours over morning coffee last week.

The coffee was served without sugar, which was in short supply even before the trade embargo.

Iraqi housewives commonly keep household food storerooms full and refrigerators stocked, a habit developed during the eight-year war with Iran.

The Iraqi government has closed down all fast-food restaurants and many pastry shops because they use large amounts of sugar. Those remaining open bake bread instead of sweets.

The women said more food was available during the war with Iran than now, but they still have loaded up their shelves and refrigerators despite government warnings against hoarding.

The women said the last war and the current crisis have caused them to economise and learn from their hardships.

"Today's children are the war generation. They tolerate conditions, other children cannot," said Hana Sabah.

Elsewhere in Baghdad, life appears the same for the most part, if more difficult.

Throughout the city, people lined up in long queues outside bakery shops to get the daily ration of bread. Loaves are smaller in size and people have stopped eating white bread.

"We are out of bread today," said a waiter in one of Baghdad's finer restaurants. They were also out of rice. If a customer wanted tea or coffee, he drank it black.

In a Baghdad hospital, a doctor said some operations were being postponed and only emergency cases were treated because surgery thread, alcohol and other medical items are in short supply.

Turk Al Sukooti, a leader of the accountants and auditors union, said Iraqi people support their president because they believe he is doing the right thing. He said Westerners don't understand the Arab mentality.

"Iraqi people would rather starve than accept humiliation," he said.

Fears that Kashmir will erupt into war ease

By Jacqueline Frank
Reuter

WASHINGTON — India and Pakistan, dangerously close to war this summer, are entering a cooling-off phase that could keep their troops apart through the winter, according to U.S. officials and private foreign policy think tank.

India and Pakistan have fought two of their three wars over Kashmir since gaining independence from Britain in 1947. Concern in Moscow and Washington that another war could erupt was deepened by fears that both India and Pakistan could have access to nuclear weapons.

Washington has traditionally had closer ties with Pakistan, while Moscow enjoys warm relations with India. The two superpowers both sought to have the Kashmiri problem resolved in talks involving the United Nations.

One U.S. official, who asked not to be named, said the presence of weak governments in

neighbouring countries has helped lessen the threat of war.

"I think we're seeing a lessening in tensions as both countries are distracted by other things," he said.

Pakistan is struggling to remain in power after the August 6, ouster of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto and the dissolution of the national assembly by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan. New elections are to take place October 24.

The analysts also note that Pakistan has sent troops to the Gulf, making it not a good time to face India in action in Kashmir.

Although they say the threat of imminent war appears to have receded, the analysts see little chance of an early end to violence in Kashmir.

India has poured at least 25,000 paramilitary police into the Kashmir valley to quell the revolt by the Kashmiri separatists. Kashmiri Muslims accuse them of murder, rape and burning homes.

Peace efforts to solve Cambodia's civil war face more difficulties

By Kevin Cooney
Reuters

BANGKOK — The acrimonious collapse of Cambodian peace talks here on Wednesday could seriously delay international efforts to rescue that besieged country from its decade of civil war.

Even as officials of the Phnom Penh government and the three guerrilla groups allied against it prepared their last accusatory statements and Thai diplomats frantically tried to persuade them to issue a face-saving communiqué, the attention of delegates and diplomats shifted to Paris.

On Monday, the French government said it was willing, on short notice, to act as host for yet another major peace conference that would involve the superpowers, regional powers and the Cambodian belligerents.

"The only way to make progress is for the United Nations to come in," a senior Khmer Rouge official said. "The U.N. will get involved again at the Paris conference. The sooner we get to Paris the better."

But the failure of the four Cambodian factions to advance the cause of peace by an inch when they gathered to form a supreme national council has put the Paris talks in jeopardy, diplomats said.

"The French believed that this (Bangkok) meeting would provide at least some momentum that would carry over," a Western diplomatic specialist in Cambodian affairs said. "Instead, momentum has been lost."

On Wednesday, Hun Sen said: "Some new element is going to be introduced. No way

are the French going to host a meeting that is doomed to fail."

"We have been quite willing to reconvene in Paris at any time," a French diplomat said. "But what has happened in Bangkok may well influence that position."

The Supreme National Council, agreed upon last week in Jakarta under pressure from the factions' superpower sponsors, even failed to agree on how to seat Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the guerrilla alliance leader, as chairman.

Before the conference began all sides had agreed to give Sihanouk the job as head of the council, where power is evenly divided between the Phnom Penh government and the guerrillas with six votes apiece.

On Monday as the conference opened, Hun Sen, the Phnom Penh prime minister, refused to give in to guerrilla demands that Sihanouk take a 13th seat. He wanted the alliance to give one of its seats to the former monarch.

The conference never really got any further.

By Wednesday the hopes delegates had expressed for progress looked as tattered as the newly-laid lawn around the abandoned Cambodian embassy which had been trampled on by a hundred journalists as they waited for a word of peace to come out of Monday's meeting.

Delegates from both sides had said they hoped the Supreme National Council would send a unified delegation to represent Cambodia at the United Nations General Assembly in New York. There was even talk of a ceasefire.

On Wednesday, Hun Sen said: "We could not produce any posi-

tive result because of Prince Sihanouk's political tactics."

Hun Sen's actions "can only be construed as an attempt to kill the peace process... and therefore to prolong the war in Cambodia," said the Khmer Rouge, whose reign of terror there from 1975 to 1979 brought on a Vietnamese invasion. The Vietnamese have backed the Phnom Penh government they installed ever since.

The formation of the Supreme National Council was a key element of what was called a last-chance peace plan proposed by the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

The plan called for the spending of billions of dollars and the dispatching of thousands of peacekeepers and administrators to Cambodia to lead the country into elections.

Now the superpowers may turn their back on the intractable Cambodians, diplomats say.

"The United States has done its bit and Cambodia is not going to stand in the way of Sino-Soviet-U.S. relations," a Western diplomat said.

As part of its efforts to move the Cambodian peace process ahead the United States agreed to talk with its old enemy Vietnam and opened a dialogue with Phnom Penh.

Informal talks between Phnom Penh and U.S. diplomats continue in the Laotian capital Vientiane, a diplomat said.

China, which had been arming the Khmer Rouge, the most powerful of the guerrilla groups, and the Soviet Union, the main backer of Phnom Penh, agreed to stop sending arms into Cambodia.

The source said the proposal would include the replacement of Iraqi troops in Kuwait by U.N. forces and deployment of Arab troops instead of foreign forces in Saudi Arabia.

The source said the proposal were not disclosed.

Kuwait's toppled emir government Wednesday rejected as a waste of time efforts by Arab leaders to resolve the Gulf crisis.

"Kuwait has not asked whether directly or indirectly any Arab or non-Arab official to undertake

U.S. crisis myopia: Oil or Israel

By Izzat Dajani

"IRAQ is a major power in the region. This power carries responsibility with it." These were not the words of an Iraqi, a Jordanian or any ally of Iraq.

This was rather a statement made by John Kelly, assistant U.S.

secretary of state to Congress on July 31, 1990. Barely 48 hours later, on August 2, the U.S.

denounced Iraq as an irresponsible

and its oil reserves.

Iraq, as a nation and country, has embarked on an extremely ambitious

plan of building its massive

infrastructure, transferring technol-

ogy into its various sectors,

improving and diversifying its in-

dustry, building and maintaining

its army and repaying its

foreign debt in excess of \$30

billion. If Iraq did not sell its oil,

then Iraq would have to

cease all its plans. The United

States, Europe and Japan recog-

nise this collectively. Yet they all

chose because of U.S. indocri-

nation, to adopt the futile atti-

ude of voicing great concern

over the potential Iraqi control of

over 20 per cent of the oil

reserves in the world. It may be

also interesting to note that the

United States, Europe and Japan

Jordan Times WEEKENDER

Published Every Thursday

Sept. 20 1990 A

New world opens to Soviet students

By Marc Aubert

Editor's Note: The writer is a 24-year-old student from Switzerland who is studying at New York University and recently participated in a three-week study tour organised by the University of Pennsylvania to promote contacts with Soviet students.

LENINIGRAD, USSR — If International Relations in the expectation run high in the State Committee for Public Education. Allowing students to study abroad is a major reform, they may be highest among Soviet students.

The Soviet leader himself has proclaimed that a total restructuring of the educational system is vital for the success of perestroika, and the students are waiting. In the meantime many say they are disappointed by the slow pace of change. With their future at stake, some have begun to organise and put forward demands.

"Work, work, work" — Lenin's favourite motto that since perestroika, the Marxist-Leninist doctrine has become obsolete. Worse still, old school books actually contradict the leadership's current liberalisation policy, which led the State Committee on Public Education, the highest education authority, to abolish the mandatory examination in world history.

A programme designed to present facts instead of doctrine was introduced: It gives students a new version of international and pre-revolutionary Russian history. "We want our students to undertake a comparative study of history. We don't want any more dogmatic, parrot-fashion learning in praise of the party," declares Mikhail Slepov, deputy director of

students from Leningrad University were sent to California to improve their English. But fellow students complain of favouritism in the selection process to go abroad. "It wasn't fair. The two students weren't chosen for their academic performance, they were selected because their fathers are influential members of the party," says 24-year-old Valdimir Shoolko, who also studies English.

But, he adds: "This won't happen again. Now the students have a say in choosing who will be selected to study abroad." Shoolko is a representative of the Komsomol, the Communist Party's youth organisation.

Meanwhile, Soviet universities have begun to upgrade their facilities in order to receive the foreign students involved in the exchange programmes. Already, about 30 American students who are learning Russian completed the January-June semester at the linguistics department of Leningrad University.

In what is seen as a significant gesture towards giving regions a certain amount of cultural and linguistic autonomy, 500 school children in the north of the country, will soon receive school books issued by the state in their own language.

The changes in the education system are also destined to open the outside world to Soviet students. Until 1985, no Soviet youth could even dream of leaving the country to study abroad. In 1989 that dream became a reality for 450 Soviet students who took part in exchange programmes with the U.S. and other countries. Some stayed for only two weeks, others for a full year. By 1992, 1,000 students will be able to study abroad.

Last summer, two female

was to improve living conditions. Alex Konopelko, an English language student at Leningrad University, complains that his lodgings are rundown and have neither hot water nor heating, but he has some cause for satisfaction: "At least we now have the right to choose our roommates and we no longer have people imposed on us. Now I can finally share my room with my wife and my 9-year-old son," he says.

To marry as he did at 22 is not uncommon in the Soviet Union. Many students say that they need the companionship, trust and intimacy provided by marriage as an antidote to a restrictive society.

On the minus side, married life often proves very difficult. Like most Soviet people, Konopelko says he had no access to effective contraception, and few are those who can raise children on the 50 roubles (less than \$10) allocated to couples as state support. Young couples are often forced to have their parents care for the grandchildren.

Also in the works is a project launched by the State Committee for Public Education to encourage exchanges between Soviet and foreign university professors. Foreign specialists are being called upon to help in areas that until now had no place in the Soviet education system.

The thirst for change has brought disaffection for the Komsomol. Five years ago, membership was a prerequisite for anyone wishing to study at university. Today 85 per cent of the 15,000 students at Leningrad University have tossed away their membership cards. As representative of the organisation, Shoolko's job used to be to attend Communist Party conferences, distribute propaganda leaflets and chase up Komsomol members who were behind on paying their membership fee.

To most students these changes fall short of the promises for sweeping reform. Anxious to move ahead, about a year ago they set up a student council to present student demands to the authorities. One of the council's achievements

is that they have even dared think 10



A representative of the Communist youth organisation, Vladimir Shoolko, sees a new role for himself as students make themselves heard.

years ago.

Says fellow student Konopelko: "In the Soviet Union, in order to gain the right to a university education, regardless of the school one had to be a good Communist first and foremost. I

have to take four examinations on different aspects of the Communist doctrine to be accepted into the following year of my studies. Students at Leningrad University have battled against the system and have managed to do away with the military ideology course which they are no longer obliged to attend. However, they still have to sit the annual examination.

Students are also asking for the right to study what they want. For example, the few who get top marks in the university entrance exam are allowed to study the language of their choice. The rest have to take state-imposed courses, as is the case for Dimitri Voleg, 27, who is studying Portuguese.

What happens after university is another hotly debated issue. Now, a graduate who has passed the necessary exams must work for three years in an institution selected by the state before he actually

receives a university diploma. Quite often, the imposed job has no connection with what the youth has studied. A language graduate can well end up on an assembly line in a factory.

Restrictions of movement are also a block to young people's careers. They cannot live and work where they choose. Witness the case of Shoolko whose ambition is to become an English-Russian interpreter: He is from a small town 2,000 kilometres away from Leningrad that offers few employment opportunities, yet the law dictates that he live where he was born, unless he can obtain a special authorisation.

"I am going to have to get a divorce and then marry a woman from Leningrad in order to get the necessary papers so I can stay and work here," he says, "but I don't want to abandon my wife and 2-year-old daughter. So I will have to divorce again in order to re-marry the woman I love."

The students are proud of having made some inroads into the system that dominates their lives, and it encourages them to continue asking for more world — World News Link.

War And Peace boosts fortunes of Seattle Opera

By Tim Klass
The Associated Press

SEATTLE — No longer is the Seattle Opera merely a ring. Its emerging maturity was established by this summer's "war and peace," which general Director Speight Jenkins said enjoyed the best ticket sales in the company's 27-year history.

The \$2.2-million production of Sergei Prokofiev's rarely performed work showed that the company, known for its ring cycles, could rise to any operatic challenge.

High praise was drawn by the lighting of Neil Peter Jamison, 573 costumes by Bruno Schwengel and the opera's set, based on a room at the Hermitage in Leningrad.

Still, noted Jenkins, there were "more reviews and enthusiastic reviews" for *Der Ring des Nibelungen*.

Russian baritone gains success after slow start

By Tim Klass
The Associated Press

SEATTLE — Baritone Vladimir Chernov has gone from bit parts at the Kirov Opera to top roles around the world in barely two years.

In the Seattle Opera's Soviet-U.S. production of *War and Peace*, July 22-Aug. 7, his rendition of Andrei Bolkonsky drew standing ovations and nearly unanimous critical acclaim.

Chernov, 36, said through a translator he listened only briefly to a 28-year-old recording of the Sergei Prokofiev work.

"Fortunately, I don't have any preconceived notions of how this thing should be like. Many singers copy each other even if they don't want to," he said. "It's better not to listen to anybody and do it my own way."

Speight Jenkins, general director of the Seattle Opera

taped for high-definition television, a new technology offering much closer detail and greater depth of field than standard television.

Overall, ticket buyers came from at least 48 states and seven foreign countries, said Marketing Director Jim Bailey.

It took Prokofiev roughly three times longer to complete his sprawling *Opera* — and get it past Joseph Stalin's censors — than Leo Tolstoy to write his epic novel of the shifting fortunes of five families during the war in which Russia defeated Napoleon's forces in 1812.

Even with half an hour of cuts, the production was the most complete ever mounted in the United States, lasting four hours with one intermission. There were nearly three dozen singers in 69 roles, an 80-member chorus, more than 100 supernumeraries and 80

musicians.

The cast included Soviet and U.S. singers. Bolshoi Opera Conductor Mark Ermler directed the Seattle Symphony Orchestra.

Heightening the stakes was a \$750,000 deficit for the year ending June 30, the Seattle Opera's first red ink in five years, including about \$200,000 from "Meistersinger," Jenkins said.

"Everyone is a gambler in this business, I guess," he said. "If you're going to do this kind of *Opera*, you have to take some risks."

The risk paid off. Ticket sales covered about 50 per cent of the cost, an unusually high proportion, and *War and Peace* will register no more than a modest loss if \$250,000 in donations is raised by Dec. 31.

In U.S. *Opera*, especially outside New York, production deficits are the rule even

for sell-outs.

"We try to make it up in general contributions," Jenkins said. "Money follows success. That's true in any arts business."

The artistic risk and reward were at least as great.

"Prokofiev has been handsomely served," Allan Ulrich wrote in the San Francisco Examiner.

The production "strongly underlined the work's strengths and did much to make its clumsiest scenes tolerable... (with) a flowing continuity not inherent in the score's scenes-from-Tolstoy form," wrote Donald Henahan in the New York Times.

What's next, after the ring next summer?

"I know exactly what's coming. I'm just not prepared to announce it yet," Jenkins said. But "Aida" was not a bad guess, he said.

Men hate those to whom they have to lie

— Victor Hugo, French writer (1802-1885).

World's best preserved prehistoric sanctuary saved from destruction

By Hanns Neuerbourg
The Associated Press

MONTIGNAC, France —

Young adventurers in search of treasure 50 years ago Wednesday stumbled onto Aladdin's cave of prehistoric art.

With its magnificent murals created more than 17,000 years ago, the Lascaux Cave near this town in southwestern France is rated by experts to contain the world's finest and best preserved display of prehistoric craftsmanship.

Hundreds of thousands have admired the vivid colours of its paintings and the clarity of their lines. But mass pilgrimages to the hillside cave in Dordogne brought them to the verge of destruction, forcing its closure in 1963.

A team of scientists using modern technology repaired the damage, ensuring the survival of one of man's earliest masterpieces.

Art was hardly on the minds of the four boys, aged 15 to 18, when they roamed the dense forest above the Vezere River on Sept. 12, 1940, on a day off from school. Legend had it there was a secret underground passage extending into the hill from a little chateau at its foot.

But green spots on the frescoes caused increasing alarm among archeologists. Algae, mosses, ferns began spreading rapidly over the murals. In addition, calcite began veiling the art.

Exposure to changes in temperatures, caused by body heat, to carbon dioxide and moisture from large groups threatened to efface within decades what had survived for millennia. The cave was closed to the general public on April 2, 1963 and a team of 40 specialists began the salvage operations.

The inside was sprayed with antibiotics and the walls were treated with formaldehyde solutions. After two years all aggressive microorganisms were destroyed. Stopping the formation of calcite by close climatic controls took longer.

"Like all children, we thought, of course, that a treasure was hidden there," Simon Coencas, the youngest of the four, recalled in an interview.

"That day three of us were again in the forest. Then a fourth buddy, Marcel Ravidat, showed up.

"I think I have discovered the underground passage," he told us. "There is a hole in the ground and I think that's it."

The hole was barely 80 centimetres wide and deep. Big pebbles the boys dropped through a small opening at the bottom indicated it went deeper.

"So we made the hole wider," continued Coencas, now 65 and an industrialist living near Paris. "But no one wanted to go down first, except Marcel, the oldest and a real daredevil. We followed after he shouted that he was in a hole in the ground and I followed him."

They landed in the main cavern, which has since become known as the "hall of the bulls" for the huge red, brown and black paintings of bisons that dominate the murals. The boys were awestruck by what they saw on the white limestone walls in the flicker of their petroleum lamp.

"It was marvelous," Coencas recalled. "Something one had never seen. It was a dream."

They returned with their schoolteacher, who informed authorities.

One of the first visitors to hurry to the cave was Henri Breuil, a Catholic priest and renowned archeological expert, who called it "a prehistoric Sistine Chapel." He marveled at the exciting colour combinations created with simple materials such as ochre, iron oxides, and carbon, mixed with animal fat, bone marrow or blood.

Breuil swiftly authenticated the paintings and engravings and three months later the cave was declared a national monument.

Thoughts for this week

No mind is thoroughly well organised that is deficient in a sense of humour

— Samuel Taylor Coleridge, English poet (1772-1834).

Men hate those to whom they have to lie

— Victor Hugo, French writer (1802-1885).

Think wrongly, if you please. But in all cases think for yourself

— Gotthold Lessing, German dramatist-critic (1729-1781).

Genius is one per cent inspiration and 99 per cent perspiration

— Thomas A. Edison, U.S. inventor (1847-1931).

The rotten apple spoils his companion

— Benjamin Franklin, U.S. statesman (1706-1790).

JTV CHANNEL 2 WEEKLY PREVIEW

Thursday Sept. 20

9:10 Pride and Prejudice
Marriage plots continue unabated. Charlotte is taken. Elizabeth turns down an offer of marriage and life continues as usual.

10:00 News In English

10:20 Movie of the Week
Half Slave Half Free
Starring: Mason Adams
Blat is an energetic and ambitious black man. He gets abducted in New York and is sold as a slave down South but his soul always yearns for freedom.

Friday, sept. 21

9:1 Midnight Caller
The kid Ethan was the cause of his father's death. Jack wants to help him out of this ordeal but Ethans' mother makes things difficult for all concerned.

10:00 News In English

10:20 Tonamara
Johnny marries Irene because he got her pregnant and

he hasn't heard from Julie in a long time but Julie shows up...and war in Europe breaks out.

Saturday Sept. 22**9:00 Encounter****9:30 Classical Music****10:00 News In English****10:20 Feature Film****The Honorable Thief**

Starring: Charles Bronson Alain Delon

Two friends are involved in an armed robbery. Both are in it for different reasons and this doesn't help matters at all.

Sunday, Sept. 23

9:10 Documentary
The Four Horsemen

The superpowers manufacture sophisticated military hardware and since the third World markets are the obvious target, armed conflicts

there are inevitable.

Tuesday, Sept. 25

10:00 News In English
10:20 Thin Air
Rachel discovers some interesting things about the company's boss. She brings the information to the radio station but it does not get aired.

Monday, Sept. 24**9:10 Murder She Wrote**

The old husband gives his wife an Indian ruby necklace. One that brings bad luck. Sure enough the husband gets killed. Will Jessica consider the cursed ruby when she begins her investigation?

10:20 Feature Film**The Last Enemy**

Starring: Danny Glover

A mysterious murder is committed and every time the inspector suspects someone, that person gets murdered. Jealousy and envy help nail the murderer.

9:10 Every Breath You Take
A divorced mother is leading a normal life with her son, but this changes when her son turns diabetic. The boy's courage and faith cools the mother down.

10:20 Martin Luther King
The struggle goes on. The blacks are beginning to rally effectively around their leader. His ideas are beginning to have an impact on white audiences.

Wednesday, Sept. 26

9:10 Documentary
Economic Perspective

10:20 News In English**Feature Film****Dead Man Out**

The inmate Ben has been jailed for eight years. He is sentenced to hang. Ben is to hang when his mental condition improves. That is why Dr. Alex's services are summoned. Alex does good job on that.

This week in History

Saturday, Sept. 22**Sunday, Sept. 23**

agreement on framework for peace with Israel.

1987 - Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda pleads with Chad and Libya to maintain ceasefire.

1988 - Rival governments threaten Lebanon with formal partition.

Tuesday, Sept. 25

1972 - Japan's Premier Kakuei Tanaka arrives in Peking, becoming first Japanese premier to set foot in China since World War II.

1973 - Three-man crew of U.S. space laboratory, Skylab 2, makes safe splashdown in Pacific Ocean after record 59

days in orbit around Earth.

1976 - Proposal for eventual black rule in Rhodesia is accepted by Rhodesia's Prime Minister Ian Smith in broadcast to his nation.

1984 - Jordan and Egypt resume diplomatic relations after seven-year break.

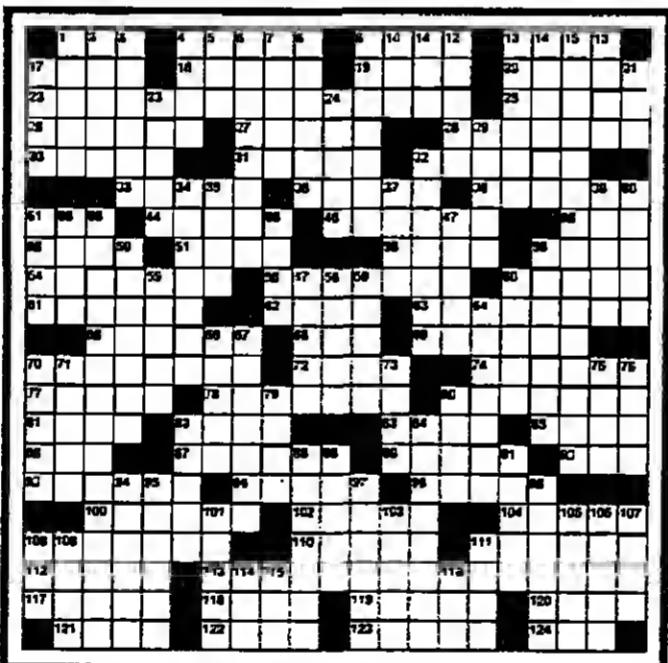
1986 - China and Soviet Union agree to resume talks about disputed border region after eight-year suspension.

1988 - Lawlessness persists in Burma, and security forces fatally wound 12 people and injure 5 others in capital of Rangoon.

The Associated Press

Weekend Crossword

Edited by Herb Etterson



Last Week's Cryptogram

- Do you, maybe, possess an extra smile, a wink or kindness or full box of sweets? Pass it on.
- Chance conversation overheard could be a busybody's sly revelation.
- Wouldn't it be great if the papers had nothing but good news to print for only one glorious day?
- Guest at dude ranch takes rough ride on bucking bronco.

CRYPTOGRAMS

- LWOSUBAP POJT XATM FOPAQPG POPOMG YB LWG FOPPGT BYI LOSI XTY BIQGSZ. —By Earl Ireland
- QC XIMCHES ZO SZWC AZJP EBEN ABMRHG IC JPCK XIOOBZ QC EOGIZH. —By Gordon Miller
- ELCYK EYLGFLY. EXURCIZ CI ECIFY. ECIRG XF ECKNE ELYXICIZ ECZ CI ECINKE. —By Ed Huddleston
- CRY APER "CHER AMOR YMS BHE" HI TMMZ IAMTHY XMA IHAOSHPMY MX BMKAZ. —By Norton Rhodes

SOLUTIONS OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE



One American soldier

By E. Vaghi

About 8 summers ago there lived a young man named Erik. As a teenager he grew up in the American west with a stubborn and biased philosophy. He believed the axis of the world spun around him and his country. He walked around with a chip on his shoulder until he graduated from a small university which was huddled against majestic mountains and haloed by a clear blue sky.

After he obtained his Master's Degree in biology, he married a nurse about his age. He figured he had nearly reached heaven and the chip on his shoulder began to shrink. He worked hard and took his responsibilities seriously. When the sparks of the Vietnam War inflamed Asia, America sent her youth to fight. Erik decided to enlist in the army before he was drafted.

He served two years as a captain in Vietnam but his American dream deflated. He witnessed a nightmare of events. When he finally completed the service, alive and in one piece, he quickly reappraised his standards. Americans weren't as sugar and spice and all that's nice as he had thought. He returned to his wife and young son determined to relish life and love his family but never to trust anybody but his spouse again. He had seen few heroes in the Vietnam War, but he had perceived many shady deals where some warlords grew rich and fat.

Erik thought that though discouraged by war, he nevertheless was meant to be a husband and father. He became an excellent bread winner. He was popular at work and efficient. He bought a house and tried to provide as much of a material world as he could for his two small children and his wife.

Yet his great American dream was filled with cavities. His home, built on a one-sided love, collapsed. His wife decided she didn't like being married anymore and demanded a divorce.

Erik was devastated. He couldn't believe what was happening. Had he been so blind that he couldn't see obvious facts? Had he been insane to think that building a nest had been as important to his wife it had to him? His world, as he knew it, crumbled. His loss ripped his mind, tore his heart. What did he have to live for? Where was reason, common sense, justice? The court finally granted him custody of his oldest son and he moved back to his home state where he tried to establish some kind of home environment for the sake of his small son.

Through his conflict, Erik had kept in touch with his sister who lived in Jordan and was married to a Jordanian. His thoughts now turned more and more towards the

Middle East. He almost envied his sister's contentment and wished for the privilege of her family commitments. He became an avid correspondent and in his letters to her, protested his situation as despicable and miserable. He questioned the reasons behind Americans being the richest people on earth, yet never happy. His interest in his Jordanian brother-in-law grew more vivid and demanding and he thought of him with love and began to call him the brother he never had. Erik's chip had finally disappeared.

When the war started between Iraq and Iran, he was personally irritated. He aligned himself with Jordan and pledged loyalty to Iraq. He must go to Iraq, he decided. He had been a soldier. He would dedicate his military knowledge to the Iraqis. He would even die for them, for they must surely be as noble as his brother-in-law was.

He was ready to give up all he had been, to change completely. He would just tie up the loose ends in his job and life and take that venturesome trip to Jordan with his son. He would visit his sister, his brother-in-law and all his nieces and nephews he had never seen.

Winter approached slyly that year. Then one day, cold, icy winds whipped the plains with vehemence. A snow storm lurked behind the purple mountains. Black clouds promised no mercy. But Erik couldn't hide from winter, he was used to it. The day of the storm, his work took him out of town. He planned to return to his unfinished business and send that letter he had just written to his sister asking more about Islam and Jordan and discussing very seriously the decisive journey he planned to take.

His small car braved the beating wind, his eyes narrowed to see the snowy road in front of him but his hopes climbed above the blackened clouds. It wouldn't be long until he would be in Jordan with his sister and her family and then he would go on to Iraq from there.

Erik didn't see the huge hay truck that charged down the highway towards him. He was blinded by the raging storm and dreaming of summer when his life would change. His car was hit head on by the hay truck. One American soldier died instantly, crushed behind his steering wheel. With him died his dreams of Jordan and fighting for Iraq. Instead of a glorious martyr's death, he died on a snowy Montana highway alone.

Yet, Erik was a brave soldier. He had intended to sacrifice himself for the Iraqis years ago. Today, if alive, he would volunteer to help Iraq with even greater compulsion. Although his life tragically ended, it meant nothing to the world, apart from his sons, but oh, his life meant the world to me because I was Erik's sister.

Europeans discover American

impressionism at Swiss show

By Hanns Neuerburg

The Associated Press

known, even to specialists in Europe.

LUGANO, Switzerland — Prestigious European encyclopedias make only passing reference to the American Impressionist Movement, which "produced compositions of extraordinary vitality," Baron Thyssen said.

Attending a show of French Impressionists in 1877 was as visiting a "chamber of horrors," Weir wrote his family in Connecticut.

But he later became a convert to the movement that left a deep impact on American art, as demonstrated by a new exhibit attracting rave reviews and proving fascinating to European — and American — crowds.

"American Impressionism" on view at the lakeside Villa Favorita Gallery is billed as the most important show of its kind held outside the United States.

The exhibit features 66 works, by 26 artists, temporarily joining the large private collection of Baron Heinrich von Thyssen-Bornemisza, a Swiss industrialist.

In that year a Paris dealer staged a large exhibit in New York of works by Claude Monet, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, Degas and other leading French Impressionists.

"By & Large, most Americans were oblivious to Impressionism before 1886," Gerds, a professor at the City University of New York, notes in the exhibition catalogue.

For Europeans, the show constitutes a discovery.

Except perhaps for Mary Cassatt, Childe Hassam, John Singer Sargent and John Twachtman, most of the artists whose works are on view here are virtually unknown.

Gerds says that already early in the 19th century, landscape had been recognized as the most important American pictorial theme, "one that embodied the natural history of a nation that had no appreciable human past."

He says this explains why it was Monet, the pure landscapist, "who received the greatest adulation" among U.S. collectors during the next decade.

Monet also profoundly influenced U.S. painters. Sargent, who met Monet as a student in 1876, Theodore Robinson, and several others represented here, were plainly under his spell. The Lugano show illustrates that influence.

Robinson's *Bird's Eye View* of Giverny, recalls that painter's repeated long stays in the French village of Giverny. Monet's home. Also on view are Giverny scenes by John Leslie Breck and Dawson Dawson-Watson.

The Poppy Garden by Massachusetts-born William Metcalf, believed to have been one of the first Americans to visit Giverny, is on the cover of the exhibition catalogue.

There is no record of such visits by Childe Hassam, although he also studied in France, like most other American impressionists. His oeuvre is represented here by 10 canvases, spanning a period of 30 years. Most of them are cityscapes, including one from his popular "Flag Series".

Rivaling for attention are Twachtman's shimmering winter scenes and Ferdinand Frieske's paintings of women.

Weir's renowned *Red Bridge*, depicting an iron span over the Shetucket River near his Connecticut home, is presented as a rare example of an Impressionist's concern with work and industry.

"A feast for the eye," was how the reviewer of the influential *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* summed up Irene Martin, curator of the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection, said it took 18 months to organize the relatively small show. Works were lent by 36 major U.S. museums and nine private collectors.

Ms. Martin, an American specialist who moved here from Dallas, Texas, three years ago, says the Lugano exhibit is unique because of its comprehensive approach, including regional artists not widely known in the United States.



MIND YOUR BUSINESS

By Alvin L. Becker

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Richard Harris—resilient survivor and quintessential Irishman



Richard Harris

By Paul Majendie

Reuter

DUBLIN—Actor, extrovert, one-time hellraiser and hard drinker, poet and pot singer — Richard Harris has lived each role to the full as the quintessential Irishman.

His career on screen and stage has touched the heights with memorable performances in *This Sporting Life* and *Camelot* but also included some highly forgettable potboilers.

The tabloid columnist's delight, he has crossed swords with Marlon Brando and Charlton Heston in some memorable movie-making clashes.

He has suffered two broken marriages to actresses — first to the daughter of an English

aristocrat and second to a middle-class Jewish woman from New York — seen his brother die of a heart attack and helped his son fight off heroin.

He has gone from two bottles of vodka a day down to total abstinence, become a millionaire by shrewdly buying the rights of *Camelot* and made it into the top 10 with his song *MacArthur Park*.

Now his career is hopefully poised for yet another takeoff with his memorable portrayal of the bearded bull McCabe in the Irish film *The Field*, a stark tale of murder and revenge from the Oscar-winning team who produced *My Left Foot*.

In all, it seemed an ideal time for writer Gus Smith to embark on a biography of the

man who ranks alongside Peter O'Toole as Ireland's best known actor.

The fascination with the 57-year-old Harris has not died — the book *Richard Harris: Actor By Accident* has gone straight into the bestseller lists.

Despite all those ups and downs, Harris reflects with pride on his career: "What the group of actors of my age — Albert Finney, Peter O'Toole and Richard Burton — had was a fine madness, a lyrical madness."

"We lived our lives with that madness and it was transmitted into our work. So we were always dangerous. Dangerous to meet in the street ... in a restaurant ... and dangerous to see on stage or in a film."

"I have made 42 films. One of them was great — This

Sporting Life — and I have made four which were very good — *Camelot*, *The Molly Maguires*, *A Man Called Horse* and *The Snow Goose*."

The good times are remembered, not the bad. "Most of my excesses I enjoyed. The going was hard but it was good. I once went to see my old friend Peter O'Toole after a play to congratulate him on his performance."

"He looked at me over his glasses and said 'Harris, we should be dead. Think of the lives we have led — 50 lives in 50 years'."

When growing up in Limerick, one of his screen idols was Marlon Brando. Working together on *Mutiny On the Bounty* in Tahiti proved a sad disappointment.

"I stood up to Marlon Brando at a time when a whole industry cowed and crumbled

before him. I called him a gross, misconceived bloody animal," Harris said in just one of the string of outspoken quotes from him that fill the book.

Sparks flew with Charlton Heston making *Major Dundee*. Harris merrily wore an alarm clock around his neck to annoy the super — punctual Heston.

Harris emerges as a complex chameleon of many contradictions but film directors were swift to praise his professionalism.

Andrew McLaglen fondly recalled making *The Wild Geese* with Harris and Richard Burton in South Africa.

"It was funny seeing these two old hellraisers off the booze and not complaining. Of course I was aware of their

reputations when I came to make the movie but I lost no sleep over that. They gave me no trouble."

Harris speaks freely of his heavy drinking which all ended at 11.20 p.m. on Aug. 11, 1981 at a Washington bar with two bottles of Chateau Margaux at \$325 each. "I drank them both and that was it."

"When someone said to me 'You'll be dead within six months if you don't, I stopped overnight. Same with regards to the four packs of cigarettes I used to smoke a day."

Now more mellow and philosophical, the resilient survivor offers the perfect epithaph for a career that could so easily have burned itself out: "In life, you have to run the length of your own wildness, testing and examining every foot of the way."

London offers politics, Joan Collins and a Redgrave family affair

By Matt Wolf
The Associated Press

dust to the revivals on the London stage this typically busy fall season.

Collins has returned to the theatre to play the barbed divorcee Amanda in Noel Coward's *Private Lives*. Co-starring Keith Baxter, the play will run at the Aldwych Theatre through Jan. 12, 1991.

The stylish 1930 comedy marks the actress's first West End appearance since *The Last of Mrs. Cheyney* in 1980. Collins is more widely known as elegantly malicious Alexis on U.S. television's *Dynasty*, but her theatrical roots date back to the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, which she attended in the 1950s.

In 1958, Vanessa Redgrave graduated from the academy's rival, the Central School of Speech and Drama, and is among the world's most acclaimed actresses.

In December, at a theatre to be announced, she joins sister Lynn and daughter Joely Richardson in Anton Chekhov's *Three Sisters*. The production follows this summer's *Three Sisters* starring a trio of Irish Thespian sisters — Sorcha, Sinead, and Niamh Cusack. The production, which ends Sept. 29, has been

a sellout in both Dublin and London.

Three Sisters provides Redgrave's first stage role since her controversial Broadway performance last fall in a revival of Tennessee Williams's *Orpheus Descending*.

The season's new plays heavily reflect recent headlines.

The Royal Shakespeare Company's London season is focused on Moscow Gold, a play by Tariq Ali and Howard Brenton about the era of glasnost and perestroika under Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Edgar was the adaptor of *The Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby*, Charles Dickens' extravaganza that won the 1980 Tony Award for Best Play.

Sir Michael Hordern, 78, plays a retired schoolmaster in Keith Waterhouse's *Boekends*, opening the week of Oct. 22 at a theatre to be announced.

The show, directed by Ned Sherrin, co-stars Dinsdale Landen as Hordern's former star pupil. It comes from the author, director and producer whose hit *Jeffrey Bernard Is Unwell* is in its eleventh month on the West End.

American drama will be



Vanessa Redgrave

represented by Jerry Steiner's off-Broadway hit *Other People's Money*, opening on Oct. 17 at the Lyric. Martin Shaw plays the Wall Street shark originated in New York by Kevin Conway. Maria Aitken, who was John Cleese's wife in the film *A Fish Called Wanda*, co-stars.

Virtually the only big new musical on offer is *Into the Woods*, the London premiere of Stephen Sondheim and James Lapine's 1987 Broadway show about fairy tales. The production, opening Sept. 25 at the Phoenix, promises to be more stylized and less lighthearted than its Broadway predecessor. Under Richard Jones's direction, Julia McKenzie stars as the witch, and Imelda Staunton is the baker's wife.

Otherwise, London continues to host such bardy musical perennials as *Cats*, *Les Misérables*, *Aspects of Love*, *The Phantom of the Opera*, *Me And My Girl*, and *Miss Saigon*.

Art connoisseurs try to weed out masterpieces from artful forgeries

By Michael Hill
The Associated Press

ANNANDALE-ON-HUDSON, New York — It's been a long, strange trip for the oil painting of the nude woman and cupid now hanging in a Bard College Gallery.

The painting was found years ago in a haystack with a modest fig leaf painted on cupid and the chubby, prone woman's breasts enlarged. A private collector bought the painting, removed the over-painting and cleaned it.

The collector, who refused to reveal his identity, says he's convinced the painting was created in Venice studio by Titian.

The art world isn't so sure. That puts the purported Titian in the same boat as many of the 80 works of art exhibited at "a connoisseur's quest," a new gallery exhibition at this college north of New York City.

The paintings from Europe, carvings from Africa and ancient Egyptian pottery are coming under scrutiny by art detectives trying to weed out bona fide masterpieces from artful forgeries.

"Some of these pieces will be shrouded in mystery for the rest of their existence," said Linda Weintraub, curator of the Edith C. Blum Gallery.

The exhibit, mounted by Weintraub, publicly displays works for the first time after up to five decades in a private collection.

The collector credits Weintraub, a longtime acquaintance, with persuading him to share his private treasure with the public after all these years. His identity, though, remains hidden to keep attention on the pieces, he said.

"The object of the collection is not the collector. The object is the art," he said in a telephone interview. "I'm glad to have it scrutinized."

The scrutiny in this case has focused on the supposed Titian, posed as a first version of the artist's *Danae*, which depicts the picture's namesake just after being impregnated by Zeus.

Weintraub said experts such as former Metropolitan Museum of Art curator Thomas Hoving have declared it authentic.

One dissenting voice comes from artist Martin Canin who says "the painting lacks the quality of execution" to be a real Titian.

"I'm sure it's not," he said. "There's just too many bad

passages."

Canin said his painter's eyes can see what many art historians cannot. In *Danae*, he sees little evidence of Titian's lines, and finds an "amateurish" painting of the figures' feet and toes. Canin thinks the work was a product of a contemporary workshop or student.

"I bought all the work for its visual power," he said. "It wouldn't change the effectiveness of the work one bit."

them trained their young students to paint just like them — often exactly like them. Weintraub said many students were instructed to paint over the master's sketches and even copy their work outright.

"Even pieces with signatures can easily have been done by students," she said.

And in the days before photography, copying the great contemporary works by hand for affluent buyers was common.

Bonnie Solomon, a New York art restorer, shone a black light on *Danae*, to determine if the work was fudged with overpainting.

"There was some work done on it, but not a lot," she said. Solomon said she's pretty sure the Titian is the real thing, along with another possible masterpiece by the European master El Greco.

The collection's presumed Titian, it could be the work of one of his rivals or students, or any exceptionally talented painter familiar with El Greco's work.

"But look at his eyes. How could it be by anyone else?" Weintraub said.

Even established works of art can become suspect. Vincent van Gogh's *Self-Portrait With Straw Hat*, is familiar to anyone who has ever flipped through an art book. The painting has been in the Metropolitan for years as one of the pearls of its collection.

Now, a leading scholar has raised questions about its authenticity.

Determining the creator of some non-European works is less difficult. Artisans kept a lower public profile in many other cultures, so their works tend to be less copied and hence less in demand.

But they pose other problems.

"Some of these works, we just have no idea where they're from," Weintraub said.

Works shown in the Bard exhibit such as the Chinese Buddha and little icons of Egyptian deities are easy to trace, but others aren't. Experts agree a small, carved ivory spoon shown at Bard is from Africa. But the where, when and even the why of the spoon are debatable.

"All the schools are bewildered," Weintraub said. "Even if there's a consensus, it's never absolutely known."

Still, the mystery collector says he's relatively unconcerned that someone might soon come up with some devastating evidence his Durer or ancient Greek coins are not what they appear to be.

"I bought all the work for its visual power," he said. "It wouldn't change the effectiveness of the work one bit."

Under international law, the Soviet Union is obliged to return the drawings if it finds

them. A declaration by the allied powers in 1943 made all transactions with the Germans in occupied countries null and void.

Although Posse paid the museum 1.4 million guilders for the drawings in 1941, the Germans obtained the purchase price in guilders by exchanging worthless reichsmarks and leaving the Dutch Central Bank to foot the bill, Elen said.

Today the missing drawings would probably fetch between 100 million and 150 million guilders (\$57 to \$85 million), Elen estimates.

The value of the works is not the point at issue, however.

"We simply want to get back what rightfully belongs to the state of the Netherlands," said Elen.

S. Koreans make their Platoon in old Saigon

By Angus MacSwan
Reuter

ing up Vietnam's most glamorous actresses and filming in the old southern capital itself.

Korean troops won a fearsome reputation during the war though this film, a love story, will show a gentler side to the Korean nature.

Many young Koreans came here, fought and died. This movie shows there is a new friendship between Koreans and Vietnamese," Hoang told Reuters.

A Saigon *Too Far* stars Korean screen heartthrob Dong Jun Lee as a young officer who falls in love with a student played by Tuyet Ngan.

However, the plot is closer to a 1930 Hollywood tearjerker than the soul-searching of American movies such as *Deer Hunter* and *Born On the Fourth of July*.

Soldier meets girl; after passionate affair amid war he is wounded and shipped home. Unknown to him she has a baby.

He cannot forget her and 16 years later, with anti-Communist Seoul and Marxist Hanoi moving aside the barriers to trade and friendship, he returns to the renamed city. After an anguished search he finds her and takes her back to Saigon where they live happily ever after.

"It's a love story. Lots of fighting as well, but not all battles. A film must have ro-

mance," said Lee, who is also an international taekwondo champion.

He was speaking during a break in filming the crucial scene where the lovers-to-be first meet, shot on location at the terrace bar of the Majestic Hotel overlooking the water-

front. The Hanoi-based Tuyet dressed for the scene in a white silk Ao Dai (Vietnam's traditional dress) is Vietnam's most popular lead-

er. She is the first to be seen in the film, followed by Lee.

"The film is a love story. Lots of fighting as well, but not all battles. A film must have ro-

mance," said Lee, who is also an international taekwondo champion.

Moscow has undertaken to search for the drawings, sending experts to hunt through huge unexhibited stores of pictures in Leningrad's Hermitage and Moscow's Pushkin Museum.

Dutch art detectives were heartened by news last month that another cache of several hundred drawings and watercolours is being returned by the Soviet Union to a museum in Bremen in northern West Germany.

The pictures had been removed by a Soviet army officer from a castle near Berlin where they had been stored to save them from allied air raids. It is one of the largest hoards to be returned since the allies redistributed thousands of artworks found buried in German salt mines at the end of the war.

Elen hopes the Koenigs collection will be next.

Under international law,

them. A declaration by the allied powers in 1943 made all transactions with the Germans in occupied countries null and void.

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A large problem with sort-

Australian hospitals treat growing number of overseas patients

By Michael Perry

Reuter

SYDNEY — Overseas visitors are coming to Australia in their thousands for surgery that costs them perhaps half the price they would pay at home.

Recently, for example, four Americans had micro-surgery in Sydney to reverse vasectomies. They each paid \$5,000.

At home the operation would have cost them at least twice as much — and they could have been charged five times the Australian price.

"For the additional price of an airfare and accommodation in a top hotel, a person gets his operation, a few days' sightseeing, and still has five to \$15,000 change in his pocket," said a micro-surgeon.

The surgeon declined to be named as Australian law prohibits doctors from advertising.

"Although still in its infancy the business of Australian hospitals treating overseas patients will generate about 57 million dollars (\$47 million) in revenue in 1990 and by 1992, 85 million dollars (\$70 million), hospital officials say.

They say Australia's private hospitals, which specialise in cardiac surgery, currently treat about 6,000 overseas patients annually.

Most come from the Asia and Pacific region, especially Indonesia, Malaysia and Hong Kong. Until recently patients who required specialist treatment would fly to the United States or Europe for operations.

But a concerted marketing drive in the past four years by Australian private hospitals, involving swapping doctors and holding seminars, has seen them tap this lucrative market.

"We are now doubling our patients every year," says John Popper, marketing director at the 300-bed Epworth Private Hospital in Melbourne. Epworth treats about 200 overseas patients a year, mainly from Indonesia.

Epworth first started attracting overseas patients about three years ago and has boosted its efforts in the past 18 months through a doctor exchange programme with Jakarta's Harapan Kita (National Cardiac Centre).

"We send a team of cardiac surgeons to the hospital twice a year and some of their staff come here for post-graduate training. There are direct spin-offs in both directions," says Popper.

Popper says Indonesian doctors specialise in micro-replacement surgery. Australians in heart bypasses.

'Vaccine against cervical cancer possible'

LONDON (R) — British scientists have said they had taken the first step towards developing a vaccine against a form of cervical cancer usually transmitted sexually.

The Imperial Cancer Research Fund (ICRF) said animal research showed it was possible to produce a vaccine against a sexually-transmitted virus responsible for the development of cervical cancer.

Dr Lionel Crawford, head of the ICRF's tumour virus Group in Cambridge, said while a vaccine was still years away, the hope was that boys and girls could be vaccinated before puberty. This would protect girls against the virus and prevent boys infecting their partners in later life.

Cancer of the cervix kills 2,000 women a year in Britain despite national screening programmes.

Crawford told a news conference he hoped the vaccine could also help strengthen the body's defence systems for women with abnormal smears. A woman's own immune system would destroy the abnormal cells before they turned cancerous.

War, development bring Vietnam to the verge of an epidemic

By Larry Jagan

HANOI — Vietnam is currently facing a malaria epidemic which threatens to disrupt the country's economic reform programme. And its military support for the government in neighbouring Cambodia is one of the key causes.

disease. To break the chain, Dr. Tuy says, a three-pronged strategy is being followed: preventing mosquitoes from biting people, killing mosquitoes and curing people already infected.

But at present, he laments, "all we can do is try to contain the current epidemic." Vietnam does not have the resources to invest in full-scale prevention and eradication programmes.

Ten years of fighting in Cambodia have brought Vietnam to the brink of an epidemic. In 1979, Vietnamese troops ousted Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot from power in Phnom Penh, then committed more than a million soldiers to help the Hun Sen government's battle against resistance forces operating from bases in Thailand.

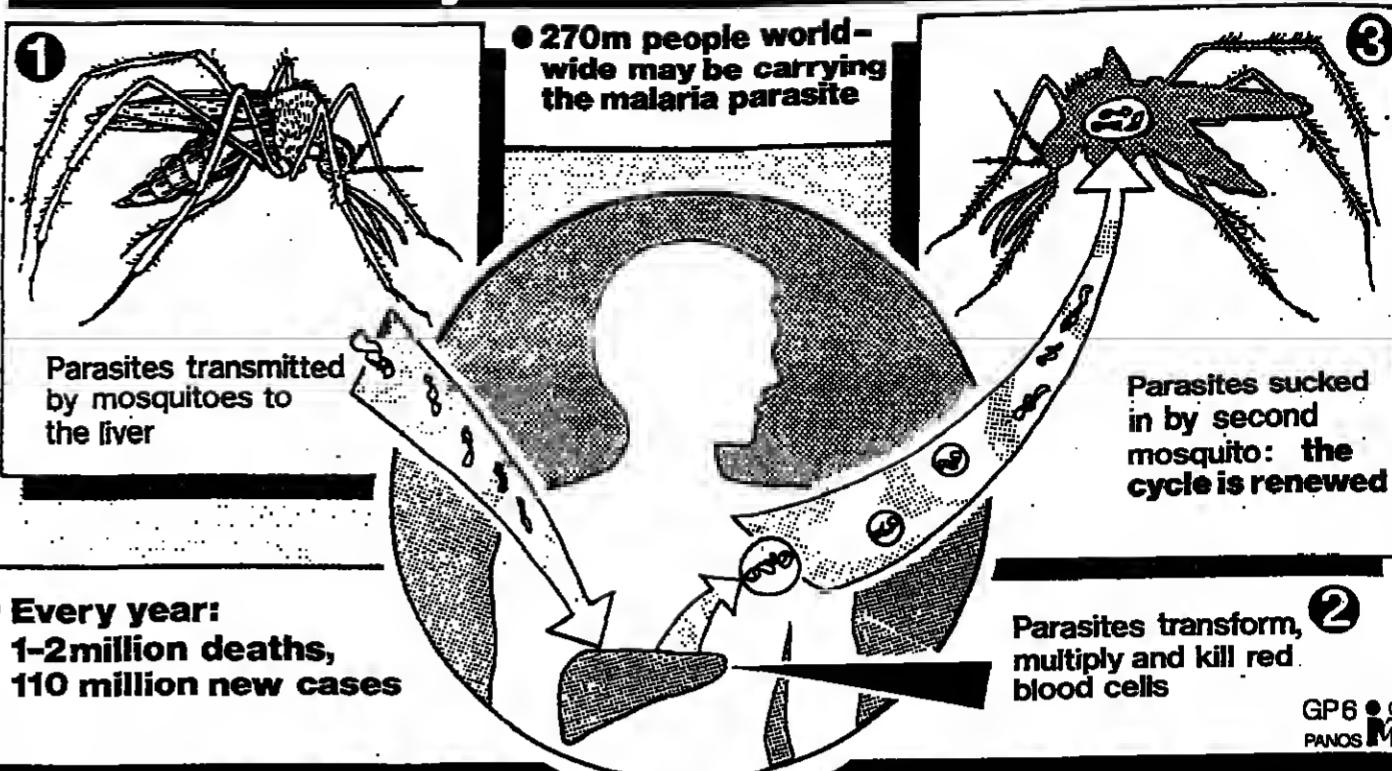
In September last year, the Vietnamese withdrew their last troops from Cambodia and began to count the cost.

Bui Tin, editor of the Communist Party newspaper Nhan Zhan, says that in those ten years, more than 120,000 Vietnamese soldiers killed or incapacitated — half of them by malaria. General Tran Cong Man, former editor of the army paper, says 500,000 soldiers returned from Cambodia with malaria. This created a vast new reservoir of the disease, including the virulent cerebral variety.

Some foreign specialists are worried that malaria could spread to nearly half the population. A foreign doctor, Dr. Benjamin Higgins, warns that malaria in South East Asia is on the rise and that Vietnam will experience an explosion in the coming year. He says that the incidence of malaria is known to expand suddenly every four or five years and that it is Vietnam's turn to experience this upsurge.

Mosquitoes pick up the malaria parasite from an infected person and transmit it to those who are free of the

The malaria cycle



malaria parasite, is certainly the root cause of the current spread of malaria in Vietnam.

Poor economic conditions and inadequate health services have also contributed to the resurgence: "Malaria is even re-occurring in those areas which we regarded as completely free of it."

Dr. Tuy admits the war was an important contributing factor in the current crisis, but prefers to play down its role: "The movement of people in and out of malaria areas, like the new economic zones, building roads and returning to their own villages with

four months.

Dr. Tuy says there is much work to be done before the method becomes widely used: "In some regions, especially in the 'minority areas,' we have supplied the local people with impregnated mosquito nets but they have not used them."

But control is an uphill battle. "We have no preventative drugs for malaria," says Dr. Tuy. "The state is doing its best to cope with the new growth of malaria, but we need international aid, and investment from the national government, for the next few years if we are to do anything."

In addition, the insecticide

Icon, replacing DDT — which accumulates in the food chain — is used to kill the malaria parasite before it is transmitted. Icon sprayed into the walls of buildings is effective for up to ten months in killing mosquitoes that come into contact with it.

In such areas, where ethnic peoples do not traditionally use nets, they are encouraged to hang curtains treated with Permethrine. Pilot schemes suggest nets can reduce the number of new cases by 60-70 per cent within five to seven months.

— Panos Features.

Study links pesticides to farmers' illness

By Jon Miller

CALAUAN, Philippines — Norlito Aquino was distressed when he began losing sensation in his right leg late last year. An energetic 49-year-old tailor, trader, pig breeder, rice farmer and father of seven Aquino says he was doing little but feeling sorry for himself until a visiting doctor suggested that he undergo an intensive series of medical tests.

"I had lost hope," he recalls between chores at his modest house in this small town 80 kilometres from Manila. "I was feeling very sick and I didn't know why. But the doctor tested me and said my problem was probably pesticides. So I stopped spraying. I lost some income, but I don't care. I haven't felt sick since."

Cynthia Marquez, the doctor who examined Aquino, says the numbness was a symptom of polyneuropathy, a form of nerve damage that destroys the sense of touch. Although the disorder can be caused by various factors, Marquez says that in Aquino's case it was "almost definitely" the result of exposure to insecticides. Like most Asian rice farmers, Aquino wears no shoes when he works in the flooded fields, and Marquez suspects that he absorbed the chemicals through the skin of his feet.

The condition may not have been diagnosed if Aquino had not been working with researchers from the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in nearby Los Banos. Aquino farms a field monitored by IRRI as part of a study to determine the effects of pesticides on health and the environment.

"It is the first step towards a vaccine. We are very optimistic," he said.

Doctors taking part in the video also held out hope of reducing the death toll from breast and ovarian cancer.

Professor Stuart Campbell of King's College Hospital in London said ultra-sound screening for ovarian cancer should help cut Britain's 4,000-a-year death toll.

Ian Fentiman, deputy director of the ICRF's breast cancer unit, said 3,000 lives a year could be saved if all women aged 50 to 65 accepted breast cancer screening.

He added that in future, women might be able to take a pill to prevent them getting breast cancer.



Researchers are pointing to a link between illnesses suffered by farmers and the use of pesticides in agriculture

per cent had respiratory troubles and about 25 per cent had abnormally low levels of cholinesterase, an enzyme necessary for communication between the brain and other parts of the body. Three of the 56 farmers suffered from polyneuropathy, which has been linked to pesticide exposure, according to the results of previous studies.

Project scientists caution that the findings are not conclusive because the number of farmers studied is still quite small. But to Prabha Pingali, an IRRI economist who heads the study team, some of the results are "mind-boggling."

Of the farmers examined, 55 per cent had eye problems and 54 percent had cardiovascular irregularities; 41

experimental farm in Los Banos. The IRRI sprayers wear masks, full-body suits, rubber gloves and boots when they spray, and they should provide a useful control group against which to compare the farmers.

In addition to the ill effects on humans, researchers found that pesticides can contaminate drinking water as well as edible fish, snails, shrimps and frogs that live in rice fields.

Similar tests will be run next year on a larger group of farmers in Nueva Ecija province, north of Manila. Meantime, doctors will be evaluating the medical records of certified pesticide sprayers employed by IRRI at its main

pesticide poisoning for rice consumers. Scientists are now working on ways to incorporate the environmental and health data into an analysis of the overall costs and benefits of pesticide use. The \$150,000 study is funded by IRRI and the American Rockefeller Foundation. "This is the first time anyone has gone out with a group of medical doctors, economists, chemists and biologists to look closely at the effects of pesticides on the whole rice production system," says Pingali. "Our results are still preliminary, but it is clear from findings so far that the health effects are far more alarming than the environmental effects."

Pesticide use in rice farming has increased dramatically since the mid-1960s. In the same period, worldwide rice production has increased by more than 75 per cent while the land area under cultivation has increased by only 25 per cent. Along with irrigation, fertilisers and improved rice varieties, insecticides are often considered a fundamental part of rice production. But they are a source of controversy.

"Considering the amount of publicity given to the dangers of pesticides, it's remarkable how little scientific research has been done," remarks Pingali. One major reason is cost, but the biggest problem has simply been logistics. The present study was possible only because IRRI has built a strong network of local farmers who are willing to put up with inquisitive researchers, he added.

The study has not linked pesticide exposure to mortality rates, although that issue will be explored in the coming

months. David Pimental, a researcher at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, estimates that around the world 500,000 people are poisoned by pesticides annually, leading to 10,000 deaths.

"Acute pesticide poisoning is easy to see, but chronic effects are much more subtle," Marquez explains. "People die of pneumonia, of respiratory ailments, of heart problems, and any of these could be traced to pesticide exposure."

Pesticide producers maintain that the chemicals are safe if used properly. But experts point out that poor farmers can rarely afford the costly protective clothing. And when they can afford it, farmers typically find the gear too uncomfortable to wear.

According to Pingali, the best way for farmers to reduce health risks is simply to cut the amount of pesticides they use.

For several years, scientists at IRRI have been refining and promoting what is called "integrated pest management" (IPM), which relies less on chemical pesticides and more on resistant rice varieties and natural predators, such as spiders. IPM operates on the principle of "the right thing for the right time" and favours pesticides that target specific pests over broad-spectrum pesticides that kill every insect.

Some scientists at IRRI advocate a total elimination of pesticides in areas where poverty and weak infrastructure make it nearly impossible to ensure safe or cost-effective application — World News Link.

'Genital cancer could be sexually transmitted'

SYDNEY (R) — Some forms of genital cancer may be sexually transmitted, a U.S. dermatologist has said.

Dr. Peter Lynch of the University of Minnesota told an Australian-American symposium on skin cancer that a large number of people who are young and getting younger.

Lynch stressed that only a small proportion of genital warts, which contain a virus called the Human Papilloma virus, caused cancer. Of

genital warts, perhaps five per cent have the potential to cause cancer, and only one per cent will actually be associated with cancer," he told reporters.

Lynch estimated up to 70 per cent of the population was infected with HPV, either latently or overtly, but few of the HPV strains had high likelihood of causing cancer.

He raised the possibility of viruses also causing other forms of cancers. "I would not get much support from the

medical community for this supposition," he said.

In about five per cent of cases of lung cancer, HPV has been identified as being present. This could have arrived through transmission via oral sex or perhaps been present from birth via transmission from the patient's mother, Lynch said.

Lynch said HPV could be as contagious as the Herpes virus. "It probably can be caught through everyday contact as hand warts are commonly transferred among children."

He said he believed people who had wart infections when very young helped build up defences to sexual acquisition of warts later in life.

Assad visit to Tehran raises hopes for hostages in Lebanon

By Ed Blanche

The Associated Press
NICOSIA — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad's visit to Tehran next week comes amid signals some Western hostages held by pro-Iranian militants in Lebanon could be released soon.

Diplomats in Damascus said Tuesday that the plight of the hostages is one of the main topics Assad will discuss with President Hashemi Rafsanjani and other Iranian leaders.

In Islamabad, capital of Pakistan, Iranian Ambassador Javad Mansoori told a news conference Tuesday that an unspecified number of the 13 Westerners held in Lebanon might be freed "perhaps in the next few days."

Pakistan has been used as an intermediary with Iran by the United States.

Mansoori gave no details but said Tehran had received "promises" from group's zealots holding the captives that some will be released. He did not name the group.

Most of the hostages — six Americans, four Britons, two West Germans and an Italian — are held by Shi'ite factions linked to the fundamentalist Hezbollah (Party of God). It is Tehran's

main ally in Lebanon.

Syria, the main power broker in Lebanon and Iran's main Arab ally, has played a role in earlier hostage releases. Assad's visit to Tehran follows talks in Damascus last week with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, during which they discussed the hostage issue.

Assad has sided with the United States in the Gulf crisis against his longtime Arab rival, Iraq. It is the first time Syria has been aligned with Washington in any Middle East conflict.

And Assad, cast adrift from his longtime Soviet mentor as Moscow moved to improve ties with Western nations, is eager to establish new links with the West.

Hopes that some hostages will be freed have brightened since the Gulf crisis set off by Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait.

The confrontation between Iraq and the United States has provided Rafsanjani with unexpected benefits that have helped him consolidate power in the faction-ridden Iranian hierarchy.

Rafsanjani, leader of Iran's so-called pragmatists, has been seeking to rebuild bridges with the West despite opposition by anti-Western radicals. He is believed to have had a hand in the release

of American educators Robert Polhill and Frank Reed in April and in last month's freeing of Iranian Brian Keenan.

When the United States rushed to aid threatened Saudi Arabia, Iraq made peace with Tehran to end the Iran-Iraq war.

Iraq withdrew its troops from territory occupied in the conflict, agreed to share sovereignty of the waterway forming the southern border between the two countries, and began exchanging prisoners of war.

The U.N.-imposed embargo on oil exports from Iraq and Kuwait took 4 million barrels a day off the market and sent oil prices soaring, reaping Iran billions of dollars more than expected.

Informed Shi'ite and other sources said 15 Iraqis and Lebanese imprisoned in Kuwait for 1983 bombings escaped before the Iraqi army took control.

Their release, repeatedly refused by Kuwait's deposed royal family, has been a key demand by the kidnappers in Lebanon.

The Iranians have called recent hostage releases "goodwill gestures" that must be reciprocated by the United States and its friends.

France recently released Anis Naccache, a Lebanese serving a

life sentence for the attempted 1980 assassination of former Iranian Prime Minister Shapour Bakhtiar in Paris.

Syria's ambassador to Iran, Ahmad Al Hassan, was quoted by the English-language Tehran Times daily newspaper on Monday as saying "further reciprocal moves are needed by the West" before any more hostages could be freed.

According to sources in various capitals, those gestures may be forthcoming.

"The United States has been sending signals to Tehran that it wants to improve relations," one source said.

In Amsterdam, a Western source at the Iran-U.S. claims tribunal said the two countries are within days of settling Iran's request for payment of several hundred million dollars for military equipment it ordered before the 1979 Islamic revolution. Delivery of the equipment was frozen by the United States that year.

The source, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said another Iranian claim, probably worth hundreds of millions of dollars, was also close to settlement.

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Gulf crisis fails to puncture Gulf passion for motor sport

By Peter Bale
Reuter

DUBAI — The Kuwait crisis has not punctured the enthusiasm of the Gulf Arabs for car rallying.

Desert survival skills passed from father to son give the descendants of bedouins an edge in the rugged car rallies of the Middle East.

For dispossessed Kuwaitis, who fled their homes following Iraq's August 2 takeover of their country, such rallies also offer a chance to salvage some national pride.

"We are here to show that Kuwaitis still have a fighting spirit and to compete for our country, to show that Kuwait is a country, not part of Iraq," said refugee Chazi Al Zafiri.

Car rallying is a major sport in the oil-rich Gulf states — fed by abundant money, cheap fuel and a passion for fast cars.

"They read a sand, a European wouldn't stand a chance out here," said former Swedish rally star Jan Lindstrom who heads the Mitsubishi-Marlboro team in the Middle East.

Zafiri lined up alongside a Uni-

ited Arab Emirates fighter pilot and others on a steamy night recently to hurl their four-wheel-drive vehicles around desert tracks in the seventh round of the UAE rally championship.

He raced in jeans and sweat shirt, his racing suit having been lost in the rush to flee Kuwait.

Zafiri co-drives for Kuwaiti rally champion Eid Falah, in this round in a former Paris-Dakar rally Mitsubishi Pajero.

Falah was in Cairo when Iraq took over his country. He made a harrowing drive back into Kuwait City from Saudi Arabia to rescue his family and a few modest belongings.

"It was pretty dangerous," said Falah — an "I love Kuwait" sticker shining on his racing suit. "We had to drive across the desert because the roads were full of Iraqi tanks."

Falah and Zafiri are among the 30,000 Kuwaitis who have taken refuge in the UAE, the collection of states at the mouth of the Gulf with close ties to Kuwait.

The crisis has proved a blow to the rallying career of leading emirates' driver, Sheikh Suhail Bin Khalifa Al Maktoum.

Fifth-in-line to the Dubai throne, the 23-year-old sheikh is a first lieutenant in the UAE air force, flying daily sorties in his British-made Hawk light fighter.

Rally driving is his second great love, and he enjoys full sponsorship from Mitsubishi which supplies him its latest Galant four-wheel-drive, four-wheel-steering, turbo-charged rally car.

He had been due to compete in rally events in Kuwait and Yugoslavia later this year but a military alert in response to the Gulf crisis intervened.

"(Iraqi President) Saddam Hussein has ruined it," he said bitterly, leaning on his gleaming car in a fire-red racing suit.

"I would love to go and drive overseas and get more experience but I can't because of the situation. Everybody hopes nothing is going to happen but we have to keep flying and be prepared."

With his privileged position as Dubai royalty Sheikh Suhail has had a charmed entry into rallying and the airforce. He started competing in cars and flying aircraft at 15 — two years younger than the normal age for getting a driving licence.

"I had to have my licence early so that I could drive to the airbase to fly," he explains.

"I think I like flying best," he said. "There's a different skill involved. When you're flying you are in the air all by yourself, no co-driver, it's just you and your aircraft."

But he said skills learned in the air were valuable for pushing the car and driver to the limit. "The flying gives you better reactions ... maybe it lets you go faster."

Says manager Lindstrom:

"They are absolutely fearless."

Sheikh Suhail's reactions or worked well. He won the rally over six bruising stages of 55.4 km in 26 minutes and 42 seconds, more than three minutes faster than the Land Rover of Abdullah Omar of the UAE.

Kuwaitis Falah and Zafiri didn't read the sand so well, became stuck in one of the desert stages and came ninth.

Another driver was disqualified for taking a short cut.

Others abandoned traditional skills in favour of Western technology and had spotter cars around the course relaying advice by car telephone, but to no avail.

**Conserve water ...
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Jardaneh warns of problems

(Continued from page 1)
the Iraq sanctions were as low as four per cent of their respective GDP.

The minister presented a summary of the Jordanian economic situation outlining the adverse impact of the Gulf crisis and the sanctions. It showed a loss of \$12-144 billion in the form of exports of goods to Iraq and Kuwait (\$282 million), financial assistance to the budget (\$185 million — \$135 million from Kuwait and \$50 million from Iraq) — forfeiture of Iraqi repayment of debts (\$169 million), transhipment business (\$250 million), tourism (\$230 million), expatriate remittances (\$320 million), increase in imports (\$160 million), increase in freight and insurance premium (\$120 million) and cost of emergency relief operations for evacuees from Kuwait and Iraq (\$30m).

Jardaneh said these figures did not include the invisible but real-term effects of the Gulf crisis in the form of possible return of 250,000 expatriates from Kuwait, contributing to the already high employment in the country, the loss in the investments and real savings as well as termination benefits and provident fund of expatriates, losses of Iraqi dues to the

private sector and the massive crippling of the transport sector which subsisted mainly on Iraqi imports and exports through the port of Aqaba.

Excluding phosphates and potash, Jordanian commodity sales to Iraq represented 40 per cent of the Kingdom's total exports, he said.

"Still, Jordan is expected to lose much more than this if its economic and financial relations with Kuwait and Iraq are taken into consideration," he said.

Jardaneh, however, struck an optimistic note. "There are good indications that assistance is coming from Japan, West Germany and the European Community" in line with their pledges to help states hit by the international sanctions against Iraq. But he said, it is too early to specify any figures of the expected aid.

While the signs are positive, he also warned that if Jordan does not receive the aid, "the economy might be facing serious collapse."

"Unless Jordan receives substantial support from the international economic community, the economy will start to face serious problems and difficulties — in my judgement starting either late in September or early October," he said.

Iraq seizes company assets

(Continued from page 1)
with the government before the Security Council imposed the sanctions.

The contracts included construction of power plants, reservoirs, dams, oil projects, roads and bridges under Iraq's development plan.

The RCC decree was backed to Aug. 6.

Iraqi courts had been banned from considering any challenges mounted by the governments or companies involved.

The United States and the EC also froze Kuwaiti assets but later released those under the control of the toppled Kuwaiti government.

The RCC said Iraq would not bear responsibility for any damage resulting from the delay by foreign institutions or companies to meet contracts with the Iraqi government, companies or individuals.

The decree denounced deci-

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Olympic committee invokes strict enforcement of bidding rules

TOKYO (AP) — The International Olympic Committee (IOC) launched a crackdown Wednesday on the free-spending campaigns of cities hoping to host the games. Flagrant violators could be banished from the bidding.

A day after handing a billion dollar present to Atlanta — the centennial Olympics in 1996 — the IOC's executive board placed strict limits on the gifts and travel that bidders can offer committee members.

While Atlanta organisers held their first round of meetings about actually staging the games and talked of record television and advertising packages, the losers were clearing out their offices and wondering what went wrong.

"The Olympics have become a North American event," said Jean Walsh, communications director of Melbourne's bid. Atlanta will be the fourth North American Olympics since 1980.

Nevertheless, the Australian city announced Wednesday that it would try again for the games of 2000.

Billy Payne, the head of the Atlanta bid, said the White House had called to arrange a congratulatory meeting with U.S. President George Bush in Washington next week.

"I think he sees it as a chance to reaffirm the American commitment to the Olympic movement," Payne said. Bush made a videotaped appeal to the IOC on behalf of the Atlanta bid.

"Those campaigns showed

Tuesday.

From now on, each bidder can invite each IOC member to visit the city once. Gifts to members are limited to a total of \$200.

Unlike previous attempts to hold down the expenses, the board this time included punishment in the new rules. It will publicise violations it discovers and — if the bidding crime is bad enough — throw the candidate out.

"We are not trying to be policemen, we will not turn into the CIA or the FBI," Francois Carrard, the IOC's secretary general, said. "But there should be acceptable rules. We are not going to check, but we are not naive. And if it's known that they have broken the rules, we will publicise it to all of the Olympic Movement."

Carrard said a bidder's expulsion would be used as a last resort.

There have been reports of numerous first-class flights to faraway destinations and lavish presents, including gold medallions and jeweled necklaces, as the lists of bidders have grown in recent years.

Carrard and Jim Worrall, a retired IOC member from Canada, said the problem started in 1986, when 13 cities were bidding for the 1992 summer and winter games. Diamonds, fur coats and other luxury items were said to be changing hands then.

"We began the games and we should have got them," said Stefanos Vasilouli, a high school student — one of about 40,000 young people who had volunteered to help organise the Olympics.

"Athens should have got the Olympics," Nikos Toulatos, an architect, said. "We had made good preparations for the organisation and infrastructure."

Others holding a three-page programme of planned celebrations, cried out, "It's a disgrace."

In Melbourne, people booed and immediately started drifting away from city square, despite a performance by one of the country's more popular musical groups, Crowded House.

Those who remained shouted angrily over the decision. The boisterous atmosphere that prevailed earlier virtually evaporated.

Thousands of mostly young people jammed city square to listen to live music before the announcement at 9:30 p.m. local time. Hundreds already were there six hours earlier, and police eventually closed off nearby streets as the crowd grew steadily and overflowed the square.

Stores stayed open late. About a dozen searchlights crisscrossed the sky, occasionally catching errant helium balloons carrying Olympic

bid logos into the night sky.

Steve Cram, tourism minister for Victoria state, where Melbourne is located, made no secret of his anger at the decision. "It's not fair — Melbourne had an impeccable bid and America has won it. If it was Greece you could understand it, but it wasn't. American money has done it and it's a pity — it's about time they came down to the southern hemisphere."

In Toronto, about 4,000 disappointed Olympic boosters left the Skydome and headed to work after learning Atlanta had been chosen. The crowd watched the announcement on their Sky dome's huge TV screen.

"It was depressing," said Mike Sabo, a 28-year-old bar manager.

"Maybe we'll get it next time."

"Your heart goes down to your

stomach," said John Dinunzio, a Toronto air conditioner installer.

Jacquelyne Zelding, 23, said Atlanta should not have got the games because Los Angeles had the summer games only six years ago.

"They shouldn't keep giving it to the same country," she said.

In Belgrade, the Tanjug commentary said that despite the fact Belgrade had been trying to stage the Olympics since its first bid in the 1930s, it is now "highly unlikely" it will get future games.

"It was the wealth of the Coca Cola company and the might of the CNN television network which won the right" for Atlanta to stage the games, said Tanjug, quoting unidentified Yugoslav officials.

"The IOC's choice was based on profits which the IOC itself criticised for years."

Italians hail Alesi's transfer to Ferrari team

MILAN, Italy (AP) — The Italian press Wednesday hailed, in frontpage reports, the transfer of French driver Jean Alesi to the Ferrari team for the 1991 Formula One season.

Alesi, who will team at Ferrari with fellow-Frenchman Alain Prost, is considered by racing experts the rising F-1 star who may challenge to driving skill and popularity Ayrton Senna, the

Brazilian driver of the McLaren-Honda team.

Turin's daily La Stampa called Alesi the emerging talent of auto racing, Italy's largest sports daily Gazzetta dello Sport wrote he and Prost will form "a super duo."

The 26-year-old Frenchman of Italian ancestry was quoted by Gazzetta dello Sport as saying "It's fantastic. I still can't believe it."

Shock, anger and tears follow IOC announcement

SHOCK, anger, disappointment and tears flowed from the five cities rejected by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) as hosts for the 1996 summer Olympics.

While firecrackers exploded in Atlanta workers wept and clutched roses in Manchester England;

An Australian government official cried "no fair" and the Yugoslavian news agency Tanjug called the decision "a gross sports injustice."

But disappointment seemed to be greatest to Athens, which lost to Atlanta on the final ballot of five rounds of voting.

Crowds gathered in Grecian town squares Tuesday, waiting for the 21-gun salute that would kick off parades around the country. Ships in port were ready to sound their sirens with the news that Athens would host the centennial of the modern Olympic Games in 1996.

After it was announced Atlanta had beaten Athens, Toronto, Melbourne, Manchester and Belgrade, crowds in Athens slowly dissolved into a city decked with flags but plagued by power blackouts and traffic chaos.

The problems in Athens have been brought on by more than a week of strikes to protest the conservative government's austerity measures.

At Athens' Panathinaic Stadium, the white marble horseshoe shaped stadium that,

was the birthplace of the modern Olympics in 1896, people expressed their anger.

"We began the games and we should have got them," said Stefanos Vasilouli, a high school student — one of about 40,000 young people who had volunteered to help organise the Olympics.

"Athens should have got the Olympics," Nikos Toulatos, an architect, said. "We had made good preparations for the organisation and infrastructure."

Others holding a three-page programme of planned celebrations, cried out, "It's a disgrace."

In Melbourne, people booed and immediately started drifting away from city square, despite a performance by one of the country's more popular musical groups, Crowded House.

Those who remained shouted angrily over the decision. The boisterous atmosphere that prevailed earlier virtually evaporated.

Thousands of mostly young people jammed city square to listen to live music before the announcement at 9:30 p.m. local time. Hundreds already were there six hours earlier, and police eventually closed off nearby streets as the crowd grew steadily and overflowed the square.

Stores stayed open late. About a dozen searchlights crisscrossed the sky, occasionally catching errant helium balloons carrying Olympic

bid logos into the night sky.

Steve Cram, tourism minister for Victoria state, where Melbourne is located, made no secret of his anger at the decision. "It's not fair — Melbourne had an impeccable bid and America has won it. If it was Greece you could understand it, but it wasn't. American money has done it and it's a pity — it's about time they came down to the southern hemisphere."

In Toronto, about 4,000 disappointed Olympic boosters left the Skydome and headed to work after learning Atlanta had been chosen. The crowd watched the announcement on their Sky dome's huge TV screen.

"It was depressing," said Mike Sabo, a 28-year-old bar manager.

"Maybe we'll get it next time."

"Your heart goes down to your

Nations divided over Iraq at Asian Games

PEKING (R) — Asian nations are bitterly divided ahead of Thursday's crucial vote on whether to expel Iraq from the Asian Games which open in Peking Saturday.

"The vote will be close. It will be unpredictable. It can go either way," said Chaman Lal Mehta, secretary of the Olympic Council of Asia.

Iraq's fate is to be decided in a secret ballot by National Olympic Committee heads from the OCA's 38 member states and territories, including representatives of both Baghdad and the Kuwaiti government in exile.

Mehta said it was not yet clear whether members would back a recommendation by the OCA's Executive Committee to ban the Iraqi sportsmen from competing.

If Iraq is to be expelled from the games, at least two thirds of the votes cast must be to favour. Abstentions will not count.

Delegates said stormy debates preceded two previous Asian

Games expulsions — Israel's in Tehran in 1974 at the urging of Arab nations and Taiwan's in Bangkok in 1978 to ease China's re-entry into the OCA.

In Peking Wednesday, pro- and anti-Iraq delegates traded bitter accusations.

"For us, it is an emotional issue," said a spokesman for the Kuwait delegation. "Iraq committed aggression against a member country of the OCA. Iraq must go."

A sport official from Saudi Arabia said: "Iraq will be expelled. We are sure. We cannot allow the movement to be divided."

Jordan, leading Baghdad's defence in Peking expects support from countries who want a compromise that would allow both Iraq and Kuwait to compete.

Countries believed to support a compromise include Malaysia and India, according to a South East Asian sports official.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 20, 1990
By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation
GENERAL TENDENCIES: A moodiness or you can also become depressed for apparently no good reason.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) It's your day to do nothing that anyone in the public eye could take exception, otherwise you could have some loss of good standing.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) Finish some new interest you have been pursuing but the time is not yet ripe for you to get into the various aspects of another venture.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) Consider well what ever promises you have made whether of a personal or business nature and despite annoyance about them, keep them cool.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) Some matter comes into the open that startles and surprises you but don't show your amazement and you win out in an untenable situation.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) Strain and tension between some fellow associates and it is bound to occur sometime and if it does today, take it in your stride, absent yourself.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) You have been looking forward very much to some pleasure that conflicts with the whims of another person who can make it tough to enjoy.

Only Agassi missing from Paris Open tennis games

PARIS (R) — Next month's \$2-million Paris Open men's tennis tournament has attracted a stronger-in-depth entry than any of this year's Grand Slam events, with only Andre Agassi missing, organisers said Wednesday.

The American world number four apart, all of the top 37 on the Association of Tennis Professionals' computer ranking list have signed up for the competition which starts on Oct. 29.

The seedings will be headed by world number one Stefan Edberg, Boris Becker and Ivan Lendl.

If all the players appear, the tournament will be the strongest ever held outside the four Grand Slam competitions.

The entry list is so formidable that the 1987 Paris Open champion American Tito Mayotte, ranked 38th in the world, is not entitled to one of the 36 automatic

qualifying places in the main draw and will have to play in the qualifiers if he does not receive a wild card from organisers.

Tournament Director Patrice Clerc said: "Last year we had an exceptional entry but we were careful not to shout about it."

"We wanted to wait until this year to see whether it was just coincidence or whether players had decided that the Paris Open was one of the great events of the season, a tournament not to be missed."

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Economy

Israeli central bank accuses government of mishandling sale of state-owned bank

TEL AVIV (R) — The Bank of Israel Tuesday accused the government of mishandling the sale of state-owned IDB Bankholding Corp. Ltd., saying it had given preference to the bank's ousted Israeli directors.

In an unusually strong statement, central bank governor Michael Bruno recommended extending the tender's deadline by three months to widen competition for IDB, the first of four banking groups slated for privatization.

It was the latest criticism of a troubled privatization scheme Israel hopes will raise capital to

fund a mass influx of Soviet Jewish immigrants. Bruno said problems with the IDB deal could undermine the sale of other state firms.

Only two candidates made the mandatory \$10 million deposit by the Sept. 12 deadline to secure participation in the bidding, he said. One was the Recanati family, which was stripped of control in 1986 over a bank shares scandal.

The Recanatis still own nearly 13 percent of IDB, built around Israel Discount Bank. It is the third largest bank in Israel with

assets worth \$15 billion.

Bruno criticised a contract between the Recanatis and M.I. Holdings (MIH), the state firm that holds IDB's shares, setting the terms for the sale of a stake of between 26 and 51 percent. He said the central bank knew of the terms only after the pact was signed.

"The restrictive conditions in the contract with the current owners and the preference that was given to them in the contract contributed to deterring buyers," the statement said.

"For example, (there were)

conditions that determined IDB would be sold as a whole and not split up, (and) the short time given for announcing one's participation in the tender."

British publisher Robert Maxwell decided not to bid for IDB, telling Bruno in a letter one day before the deadline that he was interested in buying only IDB's industrial holdings.

Banking sources said other potential foreign investors had expressed reservations about the tender and feared they would not be given enough access to IDB's financial records.

Egypt calculates \$2.73 billion in losses from crisis in Gulf

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) — Egypt's losses from the Gulf crisis will reach 7.5 billion Egyptian pounds (\$2.73 billion), the government's planning minister was quoted as saying Wednesday.

Minister Kamal Al Ganzouri reported the crisis' impact on Egypt to the cabinet before leaving for Washington and meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the state-owned newspaper Al Ahram reported.

One of his missions in the United States is to discuss debt relief with the agencies.

Al Abram said Al Ganzouri's cabinet memorandum predicted that Egypt will lose three billion pounds (\$1.09 billion) in expatriate workers' remittances. Another three billion pounds will be lost to increases in import prices, the document said.

About 400,000 Egyptians worked in Kuwait and 1.5 million in Iraq before Iraq's takeover of Kuwait. About 280,000 have returned to Egypt, and tens of thousands more are expected.

The minister said Egypt's Suez

Canal will lose 300 million pounds (\$109 million) in revenues. The U.N.-led international blockade against Iraq and the absence of oil exports from both Iraq and Kuwait are expected to reduce traffic through the international waterway.

Tourism income also will fall, by 700 million pounds (\$255 million), added the memorandum. The Gulf crisis has led thousands of tourists to cancel their plans to visit Egypt.

The memorandum said two

plans currently are under study to offset the losses. One is a possible cutback in imports, the other an increase in industrial production.

Minister Al Ganzouri's report to the cabinet followed a series of ministerial meetings, some chaired by President Hosni Mubarak, to assess losses from the seven-week-old Gulf crisis and to consider remedies.

The report also was prompted by Al Ganzouri's expected talks in Washington with officials of the two international financial institutions on an Egyptian economic reform package.

The International Monetary Fund's agreement to the package is a necessary first step toward getting Western and other creditors to reschedule some of Egypt's foreign debt of about \$50 billion.

The debt includes \$6.7 billion owed to the United States for arms purchases between 1979 and 1985. President George Bush has proposed to Congress that the entire debt be forgiven because of Egypt's economic difficulties, compounded by the Gulf crisis.

Egypt previously reviewed export prices every fortnight but changed the practice after Iraq's takeover of Kuwait. Since then, the reviews have been made at shorter and irregular intervals.

Egypt produces 870,000-900,000 barrels of oil daily. It is not a member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries. It exports almost half of the output at prices that are set in light of world market conditions and OPEC policies.

Egypt is expected to gain one million in oil revenues due to successive increases in its oil prices.

Gulf crisis worsens Lebanon's plight

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — Younis Bazzi climbed a cliff in Beirut overlooking the Mediterranean last week and hung himself on the rocks below. He was Lebanon's first fatality in the Gulf crisis.

Bazzi, 45, a Shiite Muslim cab driver, left a hand-written note on the cliff along with the identity cards of his four children: Imad, 13; Iham, 11; Fatima, 9 and Yousef, 6.

"I can't cope any more. I can't feed even you, let alone send you to school," the note said. "I've decided to end my agony. Good luck to all of you and please forgive me."

Bazzi's death was a dramatic example of how Iraq's takeover of Kuwait has caused widespread economic and social hardship in a country already ravaged by 15 years of civil war.

The invasion has sent the Lebanese currency tumbling to a record low — from 600 liras to the dollar in late July to 1,200 liras to the dollar now.

The prices of commodities have tripled or quadrupled over the last two weeks.

A loaf of bread sells at 10 cents, five times what it cost early last month.

The worldwide surge in oil

prices triggered by the crisis has been devastating. Lebanon has to import all its oil and is now paying double what it was six weeks ago with foreign currency it can ill afford.

"This hope has been buried in Kuwait's sands," said a commentator on Beirut's Voice of the People radio station. "No one can expect anyone in the Arabian Peninsula to show concern for Lebanon. They're preoccupied with the Iraqi threat on their doorstep."

Frantic pleas by Hrawi and Prime Minister Salim Hoss to have Lebanon listed as a hard-hit victim of the Gulf crisis, to qualify for international compensation like Egypt, Jordan and Turkey, have fallen on deaf ears.

In a recent message to Western heads of state, Hrawi said some 50,000 Lebanese who had been working in Kuwait and Safi, 30, a minimum-wage bus driver.

One of them, H. Zahreddin, a wealthy businessman, flew to Beirut Aug. 1 to throw a wedding party for his daughter at a posh beachside hotel.

"I went to bed a millionaire and woke up in debt," Zahreddin said the next day. "The hotel refused to accept my Kuwaiti dinar check to settle the party.

President Elias Hrawi's government was counting on \$2 billion

Bush promotes capital gains cut for budget pact

DENVER (R) — President George Bush Tuesday defended his demand for a capital gains tax cut in any budget agreement with Congress — insisting the controversial tax break would spur the U.S. economy.

Changing the capital gains tax law has become a major stumbling block in negotiations between Congress and the White House on a federal budget for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1.

Unless a budgetary compromise can be hammered out before the next fiscal year starts, U.S. law mandates automatic across-the-board spending cuts of more than \$100 billion.

Bush's defense of his capital gains tax cut proposal comes as his administration's negotiations with Congress on the budget ended after 11 days of meetings at an air force base outside Washington failed to reach agreement on cutting the deficit by

\$500 billion over five years.

The capital gains tax is a levy on the increase in the value of an asset like property or stocks between the date it was acquired and the date it was sold.

Despite cries from Democrats that Bush's call for slashing the capital gains tax from as high as 33 percent down to 15 percent would benefit only the rich, Bush told a Republican Party fundraising lunch that such a cut would generate new jobs and fuel economic expansion.

"The key issue here at home remains the health of our national economy," he said.

Democrats claim Bush's capital gains proposal would help only America's wealthiest taxpayers while ignoring everyone else — an argument that could tap into the emotions of voters who cast ballots this November for House of Representatives and Senate candidates.

"There cannot be any delays or failures," Ruggiero told a news conference after a meeting of EC trade ministers.

Ruggiero said his EC message

to those nations was that "this crisis must not produce a reply of a protectionist character. The only response must be a greater liberalization of world trade."

EC chief trade negotiator Frans Andriessen told Reuters:

"The Gulf is a threat to a certain extent on the process of liberalizing trade."

Andriessen said the EC feared developing countries crippled by higher energy bills would be unable to make concessions in the Uruguay Round of GATT talks.

The GATT talks seek to write new rules in areas such as agriculture, services and investment.

The ministers did not discuss farm trade reform, the most vexed issue in the GATT talks.

But Andriessen said he welcomed an announcement by U.S. trade representative Carla Hills in Geneva Tuesday that the United States would soon make a revised farm trade proposal, backing off from its demand to eliminate all export subsidies.

"This is a positive element in the negotiations," he said.

Andriessen said the EC mission would consider Thursday a reform plan floated in July by EC Farm Commissioner Ray

Macsharry, who proposes cutting farm support by 30 percent between 1986 and 1996.

He said that despite differences and a short calendar a GATT deal could be clinched before the December deadline.

"There is sufficient time if there is sufficient will. We are now waiting for the other side to show the same will and realism."

Andriessen said, making clear the key dispute was with Washington.

Ruggiero said the EC was committed to helping developing countries by opening up its market to their textile exports.

He called on the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Japan to match the EC's textiles offer, saying their proposals as far as were totally insufficient.

Greenspan gives gloomy assessment of American economy

WASHINGTON (R) — Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan said Wednesday that, while the Gulf crisis is adding uncertainty and substantial risks to the U.S. economy, he does not foresee a recession as yet.

But the central bank chief also said the trend in U.S. inflation has not improved and higher oil prices following Iraq's takeover of Kuwait reduce chances the rate of inflation will drop soon.

"Despite the general sluggishness in business activity this year, the underlying trend in inflation has not improved," Greenspan said in testimony to the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

Greenspan said that while U.S. economic growth is sluggish at best, he does not foresee a recession at this time.

"Judging from both hard data and more anecdotal reports, we are not — least as yet — witnessing a cumulative unwind of economic activity," Greenspan said.

Greenspan said the central bank still lacks sufficient data to make a solid assessment of the direction of the economy, but noted that reports from businesses suggest that companies are pulling back on investment plans and consumers are tightening up spending.

The head of the central bank said he would be surprised if recent developments in the Gulf did not contribute to some pull-back by consumers and businesses, but the lack of data made it difficult to assess the extent of any cutback in spending or production that may be underway.

But the Gulf crisis has introduced "new and substantial risks" to the U.S. economic outlook, he said. Higher oil prices have added to overall price pressures and may have begun to restrain economic activity, he said.

"In addition to the effects of the higher oil prices per se, just the enormous uncertainty about how and when the tensions in the Gulf will be resolved undoubtedly is affecting the economy in a negative way," Greenspan told the House of Representatives and Senate economic committee.

UNCTAD sees Gulf crisis reinforcing world recession

LONDON (R) — The world economy is slipping into recession, a trend likely to be reinforced by the Gulf crisis, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) said in a report released Wednesday.

Only some fast-growing economies in Asia and some in the European Community are likely to resist the trend, UNCTAD said in its annual trade and development report.

This year's report was completed before Iraq's takeover of Kuwait in early August but the agency has updated some of its analysis in the light of events.

The UNCTAD report was the latest in a series of analyses on the world economy that predict the Gulf crisis will add to economic woes.

The International Monetary Fund, which starts its annual meeting in Washington next week, has painted a bleak picture for Third World countries that are heavily dependent on imported oil.

As a region particularly vulnerable to a sustained increase in oil prices and said a \$3 barrel would take up half its hard currency earnings,

UNCTAD said most developing countries would have to cut back import volumes because of higher oil bills. This would have a negative impact on welfare and growth and would seriously jeopardize efforts to cope with debt problems.

It singled out Eastern Europe as a region particularly vulnerable to a sustained increase in oil prices and said a \$3 barrel would take up half its hard currency earnings.

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EC says tension in Gulf threatens world trade talks

ROME (R) — The Gulf crisis threatens efforts to open up world trade but economic protectionism must be resisted, European Community (EC) ministers agreed Tuesday.

Italian Trade Minister Renato Ruggiero said higher oil prices stemming from the crisis made it more important than ever to reach agreement in the current round of global trade talks, set to end in early December.

"There cannot be any delays or failures," Ruggiero told a news conference after a meeting of EC trade ministers.

He said it was essential for countries to reach agreement in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) talks, despite a deep split between Brussels and Washington over farm trade reform.

"Imagine the repercussions at such a moment if Europe were to be torn away from America and the North were torn away from the South," he said.

At their meeting outside Rome, the ministers dwelt on the impact dearer oil will have on developing countries and Eastern Europe.

Ruggiero said the EC message

to those nations was that "this crisis must not produce a reply of a protectionist character. The only response must be a greater liberalization of world trade."

EC chief trade negotiator Frans Andriessen told Reuters:

"The Gulf is a threat to a certain extent on the process of liberalizing trade."

Andriessen said the EC feared developing countries crippled by higher energy bills would be unable to make concessions in the Uruguay Round of GATT talks.

The GATT talks seek to write new rules in areas such as agriculture, services and investment.

The ministers did not discuss farm trade reform, the most vexed issue in the GATT talks.

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Cambodian council talks collapse

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP) — The first meeting of a council formed of all Cambodia's warring factions collapsed Wednesday with each side accusing the other of endangering the body convened to guide the nation to democracy.

"Our regret is that in the three days of our meeting, we have not been able to reach any agreement at all," Premier Hun Sen of the Vietnamese-installed Cambodian government told a news conference.

"The first meeting is not yet over," he said. "It's only a temporary adjournment."

Hun Sen left Phnom Penh shortly afterwards. There was no word on when talks might resume.

The Supreme National Council held only one formal meeting, at the opening session Monday at the Cambodian embassy. For the next two days, the factions stayed in their Bangkok hotel.

The council currently consists of six government representatives and two from each of the three allied guerrilla groups: The Khmer Rouge, the forces of former head of state Norodom Sihanouk, and the Khmer People's

National Liberation Front led by former Premier Son Sann.

A plan adopted last month by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, and endorsed last week by the Cambodian factions as a basis for a settlement, says the council

accepted Hun Sen as head of the U.N. delegation, "we accept the fait accompli of the occupation of Cambodia by the Vietnamese. We cannot accept that when we have fought for 11 years to liberate our country."

In a statement Wednesday, the Khmer Rouge said that rejecting Sihanouk, "can only be construed as an attempt to kill the permanent five document and the Jakarta joint statement... and therefore to prolong the war in Cambodia."

It said Sihanouk is the only Cambodian statesman accepted by all Cambodians and other countries and only he can play a key role in achieving national reconciliation and implementation of the U.N. plan.

The Hun Sen side said if the leadership questions could not be resolved, it should have been deferred so that the council could address other issues, including arranging a ceasefire, ending outside military aid, and choosing a delegation to the U.N. General Assembly.

The guerrillas rejected this. A Hun Sen statement said, "preferring to obstruct the (council) from solving other questions."

Son Sann said if the guerrillas

accepted Hun Sen as head of the U.N. delegation, "we accept the fait accompli of the occupation of Cambodia by the Vietnamese. We cannot accept that when we have fought for 11 years to liberate our country."

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Political violence continues in Soviet Georgia as polls near

MOSCOW (R) — Unidentified gunmen hurling petrol bombs and firing automatic weapons set fire to the headquarters of two rival nationalist group in Tbilisi, capital of Soviet Georgia, before dawn Wednesday.

The independent Iberia News Agency said five people were wounded, two seriously, in the attacks, the latest in a series of violent incidents in the Transcaucasian republic.

"Three cars full of armed men attacked the headquarters of the radical Party of National Independence, tossing petrol bombs and firing from Kalashnikov rifles," Zurab Kodalashvili, a journalist with Iberia, said by telephone.

They set fire to the empty office on Tbilisi's main street,

Rustaveli Prospekt, headed for the headquarters of another group, the National Democratic Party, broke in, beat up five guards and set the building on fire.

Other groups, hoping to capture a parliamentary majority and legislate Georgia's way to independence, have pledged to resist this campaign.

The attack followed the storming of the Georgia offices of the KGB security agency by protesters demanding the release of a political activist.

The official TASS news agency said demonstrators seized the first floor of the local KGB building Sunday night, smashing furniture, breaking windows and stealing files. Others sealed off the main entrance to the Georgian Interior Ministry.

The National Democratic Party

and the Party of National Independence have both called on Georgians to boycott the polls and want to create a Georgian National Congress, bypassing the official parliament.

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The National Democratic Party

Canada troops clash with Mohawks; scores injured

MONTRÉAL (R) — A solution to the 10-week Mohawk crisis in Quebec seemed more elusive than ever Wednesday after Canadian soldiers clashed with Indians in a brawl that left scores injured.

The violence broke out Tuesday afternoon when Mohawks confronted 100 soldiers who had been airlifted onto an island in the Kahnawake Reservation south of Montreal to search for political activists.

Gunbattles have broken out recently between rival groups and authorities are racing for more violence before elections for the republic's official parliament on Oct. 28.

The National Democratic Party

The soldiers beat the Indians back with their rifle butts and fired tear gas into the crowd. Several natives were hurt as they leapt into the icy waters between the Tekakwitha Island and the reservation's mainland to escape the gas.

Doctor Louis Montour of the Kahnawake Memorial Hospital on the reservation said a 15-year-old girl whose hip might have been broken and a 34-year-old man with an injured knee were taken to the Montreal General Hospital.

An army spokesman said between five and seven soldiers were injured in the fighting.

Television cameras showed a Mohawk punching a soldier and bloodying his nose. Another soldier was knocked down, kicked and struck repeatedly over the head with his own helmet.

He said up to 75 natives were treated for tear gas exposure and then released.

Soldiers fired rounds into the air as more Mohawks swept down from the reservation to confront them. Six hours after they had landed, the troops were airlifted off the reservation.

The thin layer of ozone high in the Earth's atmosphere protects the planet from dangerous ultraviolet radiation from the sun.

Manmade chemicals, particu-

larly chlorofluorocarbons, can damage that layer and scientists fear an increase of skin cancer and other damage to humans, animals and plants could occur if the thinning occurs over a populated region.

Instruments aboard a polar orbiting satellite detected the beginning of an ozone hole on Aug. 22, and the region of depleted ozone has enlarged since then, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) announced Tuesday.

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S. Korea reshuffles cabinet

SEOUL (R) — President Roh Tae-Woo sacked two ministers and transferred a third Wednesday to counter criticism by South Koreans who blame the government for floods last week and are angry over farm policy.

But the opposition demanded other ministers resign following the devastating floods that killed at least 127 people.

A presidential spokesman said the reshuffle of the construction, agricultural and environmental portfolios was intended to accelerate recovery from the floods and to strengthen agriculture.

Farmers have been angered by Seoul's participation in the current Uruguay round of global trade talks, fearing that opening agriculture markets will endanger their livelihoods.

The main opposition Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) said the floods around Seoul showed the inadequacy of the government's anti-disaster policies.

"President Roh should also have removed the prime minister, interior minister and mayor of Seoul to defuse a growing public anger. Today's cabinet reshuffle fails for short of the people's expectations," a PPD spokesman said.

Another opposition group, the Democratic Party, said the entire 24-member cabinet should resign.

Kwon's ministry has been criticised for failing to control the water levels in dams along the Han River, which caused the floods in Seoul and surrounding areas.

The surging Han swamped huge areas of farmland and levelled hundreds of houses after bursting its banks near a village northwest of Seoul. Property loss from the nation's worst downpour in 70 years was estimated at \$500 million.

Agriculture Minister Kang Bo-Song was succeeded by Environment Minister Cho Kyung-Shik. Cho's post was filled by Huh Nam-Hoon, former vice-trade minister.

The state-run Korea Broadcasting System said Kang was replaced in response to recent violent protests by farmers who have denounced Seoul's negotiations on opening domestic markets to agricultural imports.

Thousands of farmers battled with riot police in provincial cities this month after rallies demanding the government refuse to make concessions on reducing agricultural subsidies and removing trade restrictions on farm products.

The soldiers beat the Indians back with their rifle butts and fired tear gas into the crowd. Several natives were hurt as they leapt into the icy waters between the Tekakwitha Island and the reservation's mainland to escape the gas.

Doctor Louis Montour of the Kahnawake Memorial Hospital on the reservation said a 15-year-old girl whose hip might have been broken and a 34-year-old man with an injured knee were taken to the Montreal General Hospital.

An army spokesman said between five and seven soldiers were injured in the fighting.

Television cameras showed a Mohawk punching a soldier and bloodying his nose. Another soldier was knocked down, kicked and struck repeatedly over the head with his own helmet.

He said up to 75 natives were treated for tear gas exposure and then released.

Soldiers fired rounds into the air as more Mohawks swept down from the reservation to confront them. Six hours after they had landed, the troops were airlifted off the reservation.

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